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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Radio City Starts Skyward

Tall Talk Ends at Washington

Naples Acclaims Mussolini

Prof. Einstein Theorizes Again

Brazil Coffee Fires Engines

Ozark Farmers Faring Well

NEW YORK begins the rearing of Radio City. Sponsor John D. Rockefeller Jr. contracts for the first three structures to rise on the Fifth Avenue site—three blocks of the most expensive of all land. There will be a huge sound motion picture theater, a 31-story building containing enormous International Music Hall, and a 66-story office building in which will be housed the chief radio and allied activities of America. These first buildings, costing above $50,000,000, are to be extraordinary in appearance and appointments, as becomes their purpose. The plans of Radio City's projectors are so vast that they are spoken of in whispers. Yet it is said the plans embrace only the beginning of the undertaking. These men know they have heard voices, have seen lights; that they tune in waiting forces, unmeasured but assured. Their road leads off through the sky. With the greatest skill, the greatest determination, and money without measure, these new Ericsons, new Columbuses, new Sir Francis Drakes set off on the promising highway of men's newest dream.

¶ President Hoover and Premier Laval prove they talked to purpose. They issue a joint statement indicating their agreement that the gold standard must be maintained and exchange kept stable, France making no undue withdrawals of gold from America. The United States keeps aloof from European political settlements, except where war is threatened. Premier and President agreed to help Germany, following the structure of the Young plan. After the World Bank has determined Germany's capacity to pay, Germany is at liberty to ask reconsideration of war payments. France has not changed her position, but the Disarmament Conference goes on in February. No security or consultative pacts between the two countries, but many mutual matters were discussed, to be followed by governmental action. The results are expressed in necessarily general terms, but general opinion holds the conference to have been well worth while.

¶ Premier Benito Mussolini demands that nations cut down arms. He is cheered by 50,000 Neapolitans, who project the affectionate nickname "Il Duce" upon the slope of Vesuvius. The celebration marks the ninth anniversary of the march of the Fascist army from Naples to make bloodless conquest of Rome. Signor Mussolini is unique among dictators. Others may have lasted nine years—but their popularity never did.

¶ Prof. Albert Einstein elaborates his relativity theory with a new discovery. He expands the four-dimensional continuum into a five-dimensional one, introducing an entirely new mathematical concept. The world audience that actually grasped his original discovery will grasp the new one—all seven of them.

¶ Stockholm police discover that Sweden has a "Fascist army" of 2000 men. The 2000 declare they are not so much soldiers as hunters, organized to drive off birds of prey. They don't wish to allow Communists a place to light.

¶ Brazil compresses its low grade coffee into bricks to burn as fuel on its locomotives. This new use of coffee is to sell a surplus, not to stimulate passengers to travel.

¶ Having climbed to the peaks of world problems in Washington, Premier Laval hastens to New York to do the thing he most wished to do in America. He and Mlle. Josée climb and explore a skyscraper.

¶ Ozark farmers of Missouri and Arkansas are found to have an income of $60,000,000, double that of any previous year. Pretty soft and also pretty sweet—watermelons were never so large and sorghum is going out in carload lots.

¶ The United States is shown to have 91 philanthropic foundations. They embrace a dozen public causes. Last year they utilized or gave away $52,500,000. Half of this came out of a single pocket—the Rockefeller one.

¶ The American Automobile Association protests the Treasury Department's proposal of an excise tax on autos. It shows that autos already pay an annual tax above 18 per cent. More than that, the Treasury's proposal defeats its own purpose. Taxing autos more was to lift the burden off of farmers' backs—and it is found that nearly every farmer keeps a car.

Time Limit Placed On Polish Speakers

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

Warsaw, Oct. 26

TIME limit on speeches in the Polish Diet, inaugurated by the Government on Oct. 23, has resulted in the Opposition resigning all posts of authority in the Chamber as a protest against what it regards as an attack on the freedom of Parliament and gagging free speech.

The Government's decision curtailed speaking time to 15 minutes for each member and empowered the Speaker to extend this limit to a maximum of one hour at his discretion. As a result of the Opposition's withdrawal, the Government Party now controls not only the Speakership of the Diet but also the Vice-Speakership and the chairmanship of all committees.

International Press Urged As Present Need

Franco-German Problem Pointed To as Evidence

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent
Special From Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Some years ago I was talking to a very eminent European statesman about the relations of his country and another. He assured me that his purpose and his policy was to effect a reconciliation, but that before doing so it was necessary to take certain apparently unfriendly steps against the other country. The statesman was not acting in malice or in anger; he was merely carrying out a plan that was temporarily disagreeable in order to secure advantages in the subsequent negotiations.

"But," I objected, "though that may be your intention, how can you expect the public in either country to understand? These two publics are now shaking their fists at each other. They are each persuaded that right is on their side. The press of your country justifies your action by fulminating against the other; and the other retaliates violently, as indeed is only to be expected."

"I do not attach much importance to the press," replied the statesman. "When the proper moment comes, the press of both countries will forget about their enmity; they will preach friendship if such is the general trend of political thought and necessity."

Press Not Always So Docile

"The press is not always so docile," I remarked; "and even if it were, popular sentiments, once aroused, run deep. The effect of the present press campaign cannot be swept away by the same press writing in an opposite sense."

The wise, and, I am afraid, somewhat cynical statesman laughed. "Public opinion is made by the press," he said, "and the press is an instrument which the governments should know how to use. Have you not in your own career seen almost every country in turn execrated and extolled and then again execrated? It is all a matter of the press."

This conversation came back to me as I considered the problem of Franco-German relations. In some respects the statesman was right. It is true that on the European continent the press of most countries is amenable to governmental direction. Indeed, I suppose that everywhere, the press, consciously or unconsciously, is influenced by the Ministers. There are very few newspapers which cultivate real independence. Without being subservient they, for the most part, fall in with the current view, which is usually that of the government. Then there are opposition papers which, on debatable matters, deliberately take the opposite view.

It is only to a certain extent, therefore, that the Government can control the press. I think that while, normally, the statesman was right, governmental influence would break down in a crisis if it happened to be contrary to public opinion.

Each Sees Own Case

Most of the misunderstandings are caused by an inability to convey the motives, the reason and the circumstances of one country, in such fashion as to make them realizable to another country. Each side sees its own case and knows nothing of the case of its neighbor.

I have often listened to the French case, and I have always found it, given the circumstances, entirely comprehensible. I have often listened to the German case, and have felt that, given the conditions, it could be no other. Yet the bulk of the French people seem to suppose—except in fulsome moments—that the Germans must be, as a nation, both demented and wicked. And the bulk of the German people are ordinarily convinced that the French, as a nation, are perfidious and bent on oppressing Germany.

Neither view is true. Of course, what applies to France and Germany applies to all countries which consider themselves as in any degree rivals. They are all well-meaning, but they do not understand each other. They can see their own case, but they cannot see the other case.

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League Action Not Binding, Japan's Official Reply Says

Tokyo Declares Its Position on Manchuria Issue Is Unchanged Despite Geneva's Demand That It Evacuate Troops by Nov. 16

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Oct. 26—The Cabinet here has issued a statement of Japan's position in regard to Manchuria. This remains unchanged despite the resolution passed by the League Council, by 13 votes to 1, on Saturday that Japan should be requested to withdraw its troops from the invaded portions of Manchuria by Nov. 16.

The statement reiterates in substance the five points of Baron Kijuro Shidehara, the Japanese Foreign Minister, demanding an end of the boycott operated by Chinese against Japanese goods, protection for Japanese nationals and other reassurances. It also expresses once more hopes for a direct settlement with China.

It is indicated that Japan's diplomacy until Nov. 16 will be approximately as follows:

1. Publication of a statement to the world reiterating Japan's position, which is essentially, insistence that China observe its past agreements and commitments.

2. An effort to encourage local Chinese peace organizations in Kirin and other occupied areas, enabling the withdrawal of Japanese troops within the railway zone and their concentration at Mukden and Changchun before Nov. 16, simultaneously preventing Japanese troops from committing any provocative action such as the Chinchun bombings.

3. Quiet efforts to induce China to enter direct negotiations. At present there is a general feeling that Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, the Japanese representative at Geneva, has been outmaneuvered at Geneva and it is doubtful if he will head the Japanese delegation at the next session of the Council.

There is no talk of Japan's withdrawing from the League at present.

It should be emphasized that Japan's position still rests primarily on the 1915 Sino-Japanese treaty, a modified form of the famous 21 demands, which secured for Japan, among other concessions, important railway and mining rights in South Manchuria and eastern Inner Mongolia. This treaty, it is held, China must publicly accept, since it in-

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DRY CRUSADERS ATTACK BREWER AS WORK GIVER

Makes Few Rich and Many 'Degradingly Poor,' Says Colonel Robins

New England's woolen mills employ seven times as many workers for each $1000 invested, as might be employed by a revived brewing industry, Col. Raymond Robins of Chicago said today in opening at Tremont Temple the three-day drive of Allied Campaigners in Boston.

Colonel Robins marshaled economic reasons to combat arguments that legalizing beer would stimulate industry or provide more permanent jobs. For every $1,000,000 invested in the liquor traffic at the turn of the century, he said, only $57,000 was paid for wages, a figure far below the general average in industry.

Purchase of raw materials was likewise lighter in the liquor trade than in other industries. The comparative figures for every $1,000,000 invested show $140,000 expended for materials to make liquor, while the average for all other manufacturers was $237,000.

"Comparing breweries with woolen mills, for the same amount of investment, beer employed 39,000 workers and wool 264,000," Colonel Robins Continued. "The liquor traffic makes a few immensely rich and the many degradingly poor."

Colonel Robins and Mr. Robert C. Ropp, national chairman of Allied Youth, form the first phalanx in a speaking campaign with the objective of enrolling 10,000 Boston voters and additional youth in support of prohibition. More than 45,000 voters throughout the country have already signed up during the first quick swing of 48 days in a 261-day schedule that lasts until June 7, 1932.

Boston holds intimate personal associations for Mr. Ropp, since it was

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

Ozark Farmers Double Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOPLIN, Mo., Oct. 26—Reports by railroads and concentrating plants in this area, who have made an exhaustive survey, disclose that the current cash income of Ozarks farmers will be $60,000,000, double that of any previous year.

This flourishing condition was borne out by observations of a Christian Science Monitor correspondent during a 300-mile drive through rural districts of southwest Missouri and northwest Arkansas. Everywhere he found that log cabins and former abandoned farm homes are now occupied, often with two families. Schools are crowded, hill tops are being cleared for the growing of new crops next spring, fences are being repaired, and new ones built.

This record income is divided by the railroad statisticians as follows: Dairy products, poultry and eggs, $30,000,000; livestock, $20,000,000; tomatoes, $2,000,000; apples, $750,000; strawberries, $750,000. Other crops making up the total are potatoes, watermelons and cantaloupes, radishes, spinach, sweet potatoes, etc. Sorghum alone will bring in $75,000. In fact so much sorghum has been made that it is now being marketed in car lots.

HOOVER NAMES ALLEN AS TREATY ADVISER

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 — Mr. Henry J. Allen, former Senator from Kansas, has been appointed by President Hoover to advise the State Department during preliminary negotiations on the proposed treaty between Canada and the United States for the St. Lawrence waterway development.

The appointment, according to Mr. Allen, follows the decision of the two governments to conduct the negotiations directly rather than to intrust the matter to a commission.

TAXLESS RADIO PLAN PRAISED BY PRESIDENT

Decision Has Acted to Preserve Free Speech, Hoover Says

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—A decision reached early in the life of the radio industry not to have governmental broadcasting supported by a tax upon the listener was praised today by President Hoover as having avoided dangerous political and social pitfalls.

This message was broadcast by the Chief Executive in a radio address today directed particularly to the National Broadcasters Association meeting at Detroit. He spoke from the Cabinet room of the White House.

The President recalled his close association with the radio industry while he was Secretary of Commerce and referred to the decision made at that time to license broadcasting channels to private enterprise under governmental supervision.

This and other decisions, he said, had acted to preserve "free speech to the country."

The text of Mr. Hoover's speech follows:

"It gives me great pleasure to greet the ninth annual convention of the National Association of Broadcasters meeting this week in Detroit. As Secretary of Commerce I had the pleasure of wide acquaintance with the purposes of your association in the annual national radio conferences which were called at that time for the development of the national policies in relation to radio.

"The decisions reached at that early date have been of unending importance. The determination that radio channels were public property and should be controlled by the Government; the determination that we should not have governmental broadcasting supported by a tax upon the listener, but that we should give license to use of these channels under private enterprise, where there would be no restraint upon programs, has secured for us far greater variety of programs and excellence of service without cost to the listener.

"This decision has avoided the pitfalls of political and social conflicts in the use of speech over the radio which would have been involved in government broadcasting. It has preserved free speech to the country.

"These principles are now strongly imbedded in our law and in our entire public system. The industry has constantly faced new and complex problems in developing policies and practices abreast of development and need. Your association has contributed greatly to their solution.

"I am confident that you recognize the responsibility which rests upon you in public interest. It is needless to mention the many-sided importance of radio in modern life. Its dissemination of entertainment, of knowledge, and of public opinion and topics of the public welfare, has become an essential element in the intellectual development of our country. It has brought most of the suuposed values which were formerly available exclusively to life in the cities to every home throughout the land, for the treasures of music, of entertainment, and of information have been brought to the loneliest farm and the most remote hamlet. It is an incalculable extension of happiness and contentment.

"I extend to you my cordial greetings and good wishes for your meeting, with the confidepce that you will develop still further policies of sound management and public service."

COL. CERRO MADE PRESIDENT OF PERU

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 26 (AP)—Official returns from the presidential election of Oct. 11 established today that Col. Luis M. Sanchez Cerro, former Provisional President, had won by more than 30,000 votes over the nearest competitor.

BELLIGERENCY IS DENOUNCED BY MUSSOLINI

Italian Premier Addresses General Public for First Time

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Oct. 26—Speaking for the first time to the general public, instead of to Fascists exclusively, Signor Benito Mussolini, Premier, denounced belligerency in a speech from the balcony of the prefect's palace in Naples yesterday.

By contrast with Saturday's long address to the Grand Assembly of the Fascist Party directorate, yesterday's oration was very short, lasting only 12 minutes. But it covered the gist of world problems and asserted that war debts and treaties must be revised. Signor Mussolini declared "belligerent mentality" was out of place today "because all nations are so engrossed in marching from the slough of economic depression that they have no thought of war."

"Nine years," he said, "have passed since the Fascist Government raised at London the problems of war debts and reparations in the way in which other nations are now setting them forth. Is it possible that 60 long years must elapse before the word 'finish' can be written upon the tragic balance sheet founded upon the blood of 10,000,000 young men who will never more see the light of the sun? Can juridical equality be said to exist between nations when on the one hand some are armed to the teeth and others are condemned by a series of peace treaties to go unarmed. How many years must yet pass before we realise something has gone wrong with the world's economic apparatus?"

Signor Mussolini's visit aroused the greatest enthusiasm in Naples and the spontaneity of his welcome evidently pleased him. From a party viewpoint it marks an epoch because he announced in the course of his speech Saturday that he had decided no more distinction is to be made between Fascists of the first hour and those who joined later. Though the decision is not calculated to be popular among those first-hour adherents, who have hitherto looked upon themselves as of a higher caste, it will give extreme satisfaction to the great masses of members and contribute to internal peace.

Another welcome announcement was that no more expulsions from the Fascist Party will take place except in individual cases for moral or political turpitude. Nearly 200,000 members have been expelled from the party in the last 18 months, and several other purges on a similar scale took place when Signor R. Farinacci and Signor Augusto Turati were party secretaries.

Yet another appeal to widen the party's scope was announced yesterday when the Duce disclosed his intention of opening the ranks widely instead of keeping the brake upon new membership. This all tends to prove that Signor Mussolini means to carry out his program of a wide appeal to the country Fascism ceases to be a party with a strictly defined limit. It will at least make an effort to become a national movement. How much of the pure milk of Fascism will be lost in the process time alone can show.

Excise Tax Plan For Automobiles Protested by A.A.A.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—Vigorous objection to the recent Treasury Department proposal to put an excise tax on automobiles has emanated from the American Automobile Association.

The motor vehicle, a statement from the association declares, is already taxed at the rate of 18.3 per cent of its valuation annually, which is 12 times the tax on rural real estate and seven times as heavy as the tax on urban real estate.

"No American industry," the statement asserts, "has been harder hit by the depression than our great motor industry. Last year there was an actual decline in passenger registrations and the indications are now that there will be a decline this year in total registrations, including passenger cars, trucks and buses. A sales levy would inevitably slow up the recovery of this basic industry and further jeopardize employment.

"Since the great majority of motor vehicles in the United States are of the light weight, low priced variety, a federal tax would bear hardest on the farmers and the poorer classes of the motor-using public for whom the car has come to be almost as much of a necessity as food and clothing."

Two Bucharest Dailies Stopped

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Oct. 26—Two dailies, the Ordninea and Lupta, have been suppressed here for publishing alarmist news of the financial situation. The Government's action is due to a desire to prevent a panic following its decision not to aid the Jewish-controlled Marmosch Bank, which failed recently.

The bank is an important one and its closure caused a number of withdrawals of money from Bucharest, thus imperiling exchange despite the fact that increased exports of oil, grain and timber have improved the financial situation.

The local press association regards the suppression of the two newspapers as a renewal of the attack on the freedom of the press which has enjoyed the widest liberty for many months.

LAVAL AND HOOVER PLEDGE JOINT EFFORTS FOR WORLD ECONOMIC REHABILITATION

Joint Statement on Discussion Notes Agreement in Main Issues

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 26

THE text of the joint statement by the President of the United States and the President of the Council of Ministers of France, follows:

The traditional friendship between the United States and France, the absence of all controversy between our two governments, a record of many events in collaboration toward peace of the world, embracing among its recent phases the adoption of the Kellogg-Briand pact, render it possible and opportune for the representatives of our governments to explore every aspect of the many problems in which we are mutually interested.

Indeed, the duty of statesmen is not to overlook any means of practical coöperation for the common good. This is particularly true at a time when the world looks for leadership in relief from a depression which reaches into countless homes in every land. Relations of mutual confidence between governments have the most important bearing on speeding the recovery which we seek. We have engaged on that mission with entire frankness. We have made real progress.

We canvassed the economic situation in the world, the trends in international relations bearing upon it; the problems of the forthcoming conference for limitation and reduction of armaments; the effect of the depression on payments under intergovernmental debts; the stabilization of international exchanges and other financial and economic subjects.

An informal and cordial discussion has served to outline with greater precision the nature of the problems. It has not been the purpose of either of us to engage in commitments binding our governments, but rather, through development of fact, to enable each country to act more effectively in its own field.

It is our joint purpose that the conference for limitation of armaments will not fail to take advantage of the great opportunity which presents itself and that it will be capable of meeting what is in reality its true mission; that is, the organization on a firm foundation of permanent peace.

In so far as intergovernmental obligations are concerned we recognize that prior to the expiration of the Hoover year of postponement, some agreement regarding them may be necessary covering the period of business depression, as to the terms and conditions of which the two governments make all reservations. The initiative in this matter should be taken at an early date by the European powers principally concerned within the framework of the agreements existing prior to July 1, 1931.

Our especial emphasis has been on the more important means through which the efforts of our governments could be exerted toward restoration of economic stability and confidence. Particularly we are convinced of the importance of monetary stability as an essential factor in the restoration of normal economic life in the world in which the maintenance of the gold standard in France and the United States will serve as a major influence.

It is our intent to continue to study methods for the maintenance of stability in international exchanges.

While in the short time at our disposal it has not been possible to formulate definite programs, we find that we view the nature of these financial and economic problems in the same light, and that this understanding on our part should serve to pave the way for helpful action by our respective governments.

NATIONALS SEE VICTORY ON EVE OF BRITISH VOTE

Unity Shaken but Maintained as Nation Prepares to Go to Polls

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 26—Three weeks of strenuous electioneering closed today with the confidence of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's varied following greatly increased, the unity of the National Government front, though greatly shaken by party differences, having been upon the whole maintained.

The Prime Minister's final election message insists upon retaining this unity. "In the votes cast tomorrow," Mr. MacDonald says, "there must be no question of party thinking or partisan action." Herein he touches the crux of the situation. A majority for his Government is regarded as assured, but the attitude of free trade Liberals is still too uncertain to enable reliance to be placed upon forecasts that go beyond this point.

Mr. David Lloyd George, who stands for this group, says in his final address that his followers hold the "casting vote" and bids them to use it against what he describes as "Protectionists Nationals." Mr. Arthur Henderson, Labor Opposition leader, plays upon a similar note. The first ground on which his final message claims support for his party is that it now stands for free trade. "It will protect citizens of this country," he says, "against food taxes."

He places, second to this, his claim that it will also protect them against an "attack on social services and attempts to reduce the workers' standard."

The electors thus have two paths set before them. The national Government points to the steep way of self-denial as leading to restored confidence and prosperity. The Opposition declares there is a broader and an easier road along which it is prepared to walk.

Intense national interest has been aroused, as the feeling is general that the decision now to be taken may irrevocably affect the future Nevertheless the contest has been conducted with remarkable restraint. Platform controversy has been loud voiced but bitterness seldom has been aroused.

The Opposition has been upon the defensive. It has been more concerned with securing its position for the future than with winning a majority now.

TO RESUME POSTAL INQUIRY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission's inquiry into Postmaster-General Walter F. Brown's effort to revise parcel post rates will be resumed Nov. 23. The revision was designed to eliminate a deficit of $15,000,000 annually which the Post Office Department attributed to parcel post handling.

LAVALS VIEW CITY FROM TOP OF SKYSCRAPER

French Statesman and Daughter See New York Before Leaving

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—M. Pierre Laval, French Premier, and his daughter, Mlle. Josée Laval, arrived here this morning from Washington, following the four-day conference between M. Laval and President Hoover. While the Premier would say nothing of his official visit with the President, he was in high good humor when he left his private car, and appeared to be satisfied with the results of the visit.

Father and daughter were conducted on an extended sight-seeing tour and attended numerous functions in their honor. The most spectacular event was when, accompanied by Mr. Alfred E. Smith, they went to the top of the Empire State Building.

Tonight they are scheduled to be the guests of the Chambre de Commerce Français de New York, Inc.

They plan to board the steamship Ile de France of the French Line at about midnight, bound for home.

Marshal Pétain Greeted Officially in New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—Marshal Henri Pétain, French defender of Verdun, whose "they shall not pass," captured allied imagination and bolstered French morale during the World War, was officially welcomed by New York City today.

While sirens screamed, fireboats sprayed water and the guns on Governors Island barked a 19-round salute, the Marshal rode up to Battery Park in the welcoming tug, the Macom.

Six companies of the Sixteenth United States Infantry and their band awaited the Marshal at the pier along with the usual throng of spectators. There was little cheering, but a great burst of applause as the famous soldier walked from the flag-draped pier shed to get into an open automobile.

Bands from the Brooklyn Navy Yard and the city's Department of Sanitation, 300 foot patrolmen, 200 mounted patrolmen, 20 motorcycle policemen, a company of marines, a company of national guardsmen and official delegations from the police department and various posts of the American Legion joined the parade to the City Hall.

The Marshal had been in the city since Saturday as the guest of Gen. John J. Pershing. He was not officially welcomed when he arrived from France because at that time he hurried to Yorktown, Va., to represent his Government in the Yorktown sesquicentennial celebration.

$1,000,000 SPENT ON HOUSING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—Glasgow Corporation spent £1,000,000 on housing schemes during the year ended Aug. 31, 1931.

Way Cleared for Reich to Ask Suspension of Reparations

FINANCE PROBLEMS DOMINATE PARLEYS

Both Executives Gratified at Progress in Franco-U. S. Coöperation

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—France and the United States will apply every means at their disposal toward world economic rehabilitation as the result of the four days of conferences between M. Pierre Laval, French Premier, and President Hoover.

Furthermore, the way apparently has been cleared for Germany to take the initiative in asking for a suspension of reparations, possibly for two years, under the Young plan.

If Germany gains relief in reparations, it was learned on high authority that it will be followed in the United States by steps looking to a corresponding relief in the matter of war debts, based on the customary "capacity-to-pay" formula enunciated several times by President Hoover.

A joint communiqué signed by the Premier and President and issued shortly before M. Laval took a train this morning for New York, revealed that financial problems dominated all other matters of discussion in the frank conferences that have been going on at the White House, at Woodley, home of Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, and last of all on a yacht in the Potomac.

Back Exchange Stability

The two countries will do their utmost to sustain the stability of international exchange. Likewise they will apply their huge resources of gold to maintaining the gold standard despite outside international disturbances.

M. Laval left the capital expressing gratification over the success of his mission and the conferences which, from first to last, have been described as informal explanations of the viewpoints of the two countries by their respective chief executives.

M. Laval was given to understand, it is learned, that if France and the other creditor nations of Germany, will agree to reduce reparations the United States will do its part concerning war debts. Europe, however, must take the initiative under the Young plan which enables a debtor nation, finding its burden impossible, to ask appointment of experts to determine its capacity to pay.

Because of the present suspension of payments involved in the one-year moratorium, which continues to July 1 next, the program envisages prompt recourse to the Young plan machinery. Apart from unconditional reparations, Germany is now under obligation to pay in all around $250,000,000 in reparations to France and its other creditors. The United States would have collected around $260,000,000 from the Allies this year but for the moratorium.

Seek Peace Coöperation

The joint communiqué pledges the two countries to coöperation in support of world peace; to common efforts to maintain stability of international exchange; to support of the gold standard, and to further study of fiscal problems. No commitments of a political nature have been made by either side, and in a separate statement issued by Mr. Hoover from the White House a specific rumor is denied that he has proposed "any revision of the Polish corridor" in discussions with his guest. This denial, it is understood, was put out to allay French domestic apprehensions.

The chief immediate significance in the statement is believed to lie in its reference to intergovernmental debts. The two leaders state that they recognize that before the present one-year moratorium is over "some agreement regarding them (the debts) may be necessary, covering the period of business depression, as to terms and conditions of which the two governments make all reservations."

It is stated positively in the statement that the initiative in this matter should come from Europe; in which it is known that Mr. Hoover's own strong views are carried out. The initiative, furthermore, the communiqué states, "should be taken at an early date," and under "the framework of the agreements existing prior to July 1, 1931."

This is taken to apply directly to the Young plan, under which Germany is entitled to ask for a two-year suspension of its debt payments. A call for such an extension is now anticipated here shortly, with the prospect that the United States and France have reached an advance agreement on the path which shall be followed in putting it into effect.

Recalls Friendship

The communiqué recalls at the outset the traditional friendship between France and the United States and points out that there are no existing controversies which would hamper present coöperation. Coöperation is particularly desirable, it is stated, because of the world-wide depression. This matter was discussed at length at the conferences, it is stated, with a variety of other subjects covering the whole field of international affairs.

Among those specifically mentioned are five: The economic

situation; relations growing out of depression; the forthcoming arms conference intergovernmental debts, and stabilization of international exchanges.

Each of these matters has a primary business bearing, it is pointed out here, and as evidence of the fact that from the very outset economic subjects were the primary purpose of the parleys, it is recalled that M. Laval brought along as advisers men who are practically all experts on finances and economics, and that in conversations with Mr. Hoover, Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and yesterday, with Mr. Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, the interpreters and other guests present were nearly all men of business or finance.

The four major points discussed in detail in the communiqué may be summarized as follows:

1. Limitation of armaments: the joint purpose of the two countries is to make the Geneva parley a success.

2. Intergovernmental obligations: prior to expiration of the Hoover one-year moratorium a new agreement and extension may be necessary. The initiative for the extension should come from Europe.

3. Restoration of economic stability and confidence: "Special emphasis," it is declared, "has been given to this subject, and in particular to monetary stability." The countries pledge full maintenance of the gold standard.

4. Stability in international exchanges: methods for maintaining stability will be the subject of continuing joint studies.

No Commitments Made

The communiqué states explicitly that neither country has engaged in any commitment.

"In the short time at our disposal," it states at one point, "it has not been possible to formulate definite programs." Nevertheless, it concludes, "we find that we view the nature of these financial and economic problems in the same light and that this understanding on our part should serve to pave the way for helpful action by our respective governments."

The communiqué was in itself somewhat colorless and it was elaborated upon in a high official American quarter which brought out many points not included in the formal statement. Among these was the understanding, ninted at in the official announcement, that it would be left to Europe, and particularly to Germany, to take the initiative in a new move to scale down intergovernmental obligations.

It was learned that if it is determined that Germany's capacity to pay reparations is modified by an examination carried on under the Young plan, President Hoover will recommend to Congress appointment of a commission to consider the financial position of the allied countries, with the prospect of eventual far-reaching reduction in these debts.

Another matter not found in the communiqué related to recent wholesale shipments of gold from the United States, which have caused considerable concern to Treasury officials, although this has not found its way into the newspapers.

The French Government, it is now learned, agrees to do its utmost to block further withdrawals of gold and this policy has already been put into effect. The gold has gone recently to individuals in Europe who have been hoarding the cash. It is stated that about $250,000,000 on deposit with the New York Federal Reserve Bank, that was subject to immediate recall, has recently been used in preliminary purchases of bankers' acceptances.

M. Laval was in excellent humor as he bade good-by to American correspondents and government officials at the station early this morning. Comments from Administration sources indicated that Mr. Hoover was likewise well pleased with the tone, and the possible consequences of the visit. It was learned that M. Laval had carried on a frank and amiable discussion with Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, during his visit to Woodley and again at dinner last night and accordingly the incident which at one time threatened to mar the results of the official conversations, was relegated to the background.

Borah View Understood

Comment on the Borah incident was still frequent in last-minute conversations with the group of French journalists who are chronicling M. Laval's trip for the French nation. It had however taken on a new tone. Apparently the French writers had learned from their American hosts that Senator Borah's ebullience is taken as a matter of course in the United States, as something often regrettable but apparently inevitable. Furthermore, it was made clear that Senator Borah spoke only for himself, and that his word had no official sanction from the Administration, as had previously been supposed by some of the French correspondents. The correspondents accordingly seemed prepared to minimize the episode.

It is reliably learned that, contrary to many reports, M. Laval had not expected commitments from Mr. Hoover as to French security. The cardinal object of French policy is security, and it was explained that the French party was well satisfied to have had the opportunity of presenting this viewpoint direct to Mr. Hoover and Mr. Stimson. This, however, it was made clear, was only incidental to the other parts of the conversations, dealing primarily with financial matters and their relations with governmental problems.

M. Laval's final day in the capital began with further conversations with Mr. Stimson at Woodley, where the Premier had passed the night. He came to the White House in the morning and later went to a luncheon with Mr. Lamont on the geodetic survey yacht the Sequoia, anchored on the Potomac. In the afternoon the Premier returned to make a brief radio address, and later to say good-by to his friends of the American press in the office of the National Press Building. This scene was typical of earlier ones with the press, with whom in a few days the French Premier has become a general favorite because of his wit, geniality and frankness. With considerable feeling M. Laval thanked the press for their treatment, and expressed his liking for America.

"The meeting has achieved all I hoped for and has fulfilled all my anticipations," Mr. Stimson said at a press conference this morning.

EXTENSION COURSES TO OPEN THIS WEEK

A score of state courses of instruction in various subjects of interest to the general public will open this week in Boston, according to an announcement from the division of university extension of the Massachusetts Department of Education. Among these is a new state course in drama to be given by Prof. Matthew R. Copithorne, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, beginning tomorrow. A course in business English by Mr. Francis J. DeCelles at the State House in Gardner Auditorium also begins tomorrow.

Mr. Robert B. Masterson of the Boston School Department will give two courses in "Correct Use of English," at Harvard University, beginning next Friday. A more advanced course, in two divisions, stressing oral and written composition, will meet at Harvard Hall next Tuesday.

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MLLE. RIENE CLAUDEL, Daughter of French Ambassador to United States, and MLLE. JOSEE LAVAL, Daughter of French Premier, Visiting President Hoover.

Josee Laval, in Visit to Annapolis, Makes Up for Missed Football Game

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—A tea-time tête-a-tête between Mlle. Josée Laval and a navy football star yesterday made up for the disappointment at the White House, Saturday.

Midshipman Lou Bryan, regimental commander and tackle of the naval academy team, was the escort of the French Premier's daughter on an inspection trip through the grounds at Annapolis.

Midshipman Bryan distinguished himself Saturday in the navy's victory over Princeton. Mlle. Laval had looked forward keenly to seeing the game and was disappointed when she found it impossible. The necessity of making news-reel pictures at the White House kept her from going to Princeton.

But yesterday she motored over the winding road to Annapolis for a visit to the academy before making her farewells to the Capital. She was accompanied by her friends from Paris Mlle. Jacqueline Guimier, and the mother of Mr. Robert T. Pell of the American Embassy in Paris.

Capt. H. D. Cooke, the commandant, and his wife, received the girls and took them to famous old Bancroft Hall, the midshipmen's home. There Midshipman Bryan and seven other midshipmen were presented. After a stroll about the academy grounds all went to tea in the commandant's quarters.

Dressed in a brown and white frock, Mlle. Laval wore a brown beret with a red feather cockade. Laughing and vivacious, she was a very different girl from the downcast one who went to a movie Saturday.

Mlle. Guimier, who arrived Saturday from New York, was bubbling with delight, too.

When Captain Cooke escorted Mlle. Laval into the big gray stone Bancroft Hall, she met a simultaneous salute by the eight midshipmen, lined up in V formation just inside the door. Midshipman Bryan walked beside Mlle. Laval. They went through the big rotunda to the mess hall, then through the memorial hall and back.

Entertainments

Branson de Cou

Symphony Hall—Saturday afternoon, "Southern Italy and Sicily," a Branson de Cou "Dream Picture."

Mr. de Cou brings this season's series to a close with a revelation of the scenic charms of the Italian Southland. Not so unfamiliar were these views. They were rather like the double-barreled picture cards at the other end of a stereopticon that used to enchant us in childhood—magical enough, but not quite so unlike anything we had ever experienced before as his other "Dream Pictures" have been. Mr. de Cou is fond of building up climaxes in his presentations, and this he does most successfully. In this instance, however, we think he got his climax in the first set of the series.

But we don't think it is Mr. de Cou's fault at all. Italy's famous picturesqueness has been exploited almost as much as California's well-known climate, so that to us both of these overadvertised terrains register without a thrill.

Starting from Naples, the bromidically picturesque, through legendized Pompeii, Mr. de Cou shows us the Amalfi drive with its celebrated colonnade and its lovely shore line. In the Cloister of Monreale, he is true to form, and does show us something odd, one of the oddest old things in the Old World, he says. Here the capitals are of varied color and design and an old Byzantine fountain purrs sleepily amid them. The painted carts of Sicily, little one-donkey affairs, with brightly colored sides depicting scenes of Sicilian lore, were also a delight to the eye and a refreshment to the heart.

The "Dream" ended in the Blue Grotto of Capri, and left us wondering if that Grotto will ever be as blue in reality as it is in imagination. The musical program was in harmony with the pictures.

Club Entertains Cossacks Chorus

A bit of Russia was set down in America yesterday afternoon when the Don Cossacks Chorus was entertained by the Russian Club of Boston at International House, 190 Beacon Street. There the chorus came immediately after their concert in Symphony Hall, to meet their own country folk, to speak in their own tongue and to enjoy eating the Russian cakes and rolls and sweetmeats prepared for them by the women of the Russian Club.

"Only one or two of us speak English," said one. "I learned it in 28 days when I learned we were to come to America." Three weeks ago they arrived, he said, to remain for six months, "and in an hour we start for Montreal," he added.

When they arose to depart, Dr. Marie Ivanoff, president of the club, gave them a parting benediction. The sturdy men stood grouped about the slight form of the little gray-haired woman who was speaking tenderly, as a mother might to her own sons. Then as they went each bent low to kiss her hand in farewell.

NIGHT WORK DISCONTINUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The report of the Cotton Textile Institute indicates that 95 per cent of the combined yarn mills in Gaston County, N. C., have discontinued night work. This followed a general trend of yarn mills throughout the South to concentrate operations on the day shift exclusively.

Amusements

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PARLEY RESULT LOOKED FOR IN CASH POLICIES

London Notes Money Accord in Hoover-Laval Discussions

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 26—The real results of the Hoover-Laval talks must be looked for in the future policies of the United States Federal Reserve System and the Bank of France, in the opinion of observers here. References in the joint communiqué issued in Washington to "stabilization of international exchanges," "monetary stability," and "maintenance of the gold standard in France and the United States," should be read, it is believed, in conjunction with news from Paris that French gold deposits in New York are to be maintained.

What will this mean to us? is the question asked here. Will it help stabilize sterling exchange? It is observed the communiqué makes no reference to the British plan for an international conference to discuss monetary matters. This does not surprise the British Treasury, which has been frankly skeptical of France and the United States ever agreeing on the proposal. On the other hand, there is scarcely a single British expert who does not hold that world monetary stability is unattainable without the concurrence of London.

Going off the gold standard gave Britain an advantage in export trade over all countries that maintain the gold standard. It is frankly intended to use that advantage if possible in persuading the world to lower its trade barriers before Britain definitely fixes the level at which the pound—and with the pound, many other currencies—is finally stabilized.

With the Hoover-Laval communiqué's guarded statement about "intergovernmental obligations," Britain unhesitatingly couples Senator William E. Borah's wish to "cut out reparations." If Germany declared a moratorium in accordance with the Young plan, all reparations would be cut out except the 612,000,000 reichsmarks nonpostponable annuities, of which France gets five-sixths.

Given assurance that the United States accepts Senator Borah's position, war debts should go the same road as reparations, British opinion is disposed to agree.

At any rate neither Britain nor any other European country is financially in a position to resume payment when the Hoover moratorium ends next July. In this connection Signor Benito Mussolini's remarks in Naples yesterday are given considerable prominence. It is felt Signor Dino Grandi's approaching visit to Washington should help to concentrate attention on the necessity of "getting a move on" in regard to war debts and reparations before the disarmament conference in February.

Music

The Don Cossacks

So far as the concert business is concerned the period of "depression" has been passed, the corner turned and the bottom reached—if the audience that greeted the conquering Don Cossacks in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon may be taken as a criterion. And presumably it may be so taken, since this was the opening concert of the Sunday afternoon subscription series. The hall was filled, and there were lines of standees along both side walls.

This vast assemblage hailed with enthusiasm this new invasion by the lyric refugees from the land of the Soviets. The applause was spontaneous and insistent, and several extra numbers were demanded and granted. As an entertainment, the concert justified the enthusiasm. The singing of this choir is a tour de force that readily captures the approval of the public. The precision and force of their initial attack alone reduces the defenses of an audience, and thereafter the subjection of the listeners is assured by the powerful fortissimos, the barely audible pianissimos, the profound depths reached by the basses, the dizzy altitude attained by the falsetto tenors and the atmospheric effect of the hummed accompaniments to the solos. One tends to overlook faults of tonal quality and intonation. If the remarkable technical feats of this choir were placed more often at the service of purely musical accomplishments, the artistic quality of the entertainment would be much greater. The Don Cossacks will give a second concert in Symphony Hall on the evening of Dec. 7. L. A. S.

Norwegian Glee Club

Yesterday afternoon, in Jordan Hall, the Norwegian Glee Club of Boston, Thorleif Telgesen, conductor, gave a concert which included a pair of violin solos by Mr. Knudson and two numbers by the United Norwegian Glee Clubs of New England, with Harry von Steenburg at the organ and baritone solo by Stephen H. Whitestone.

It may not be generally known that there are in New England small groups of Norwegians who get together and sing for the pleasure it affords the singers. Composed exclusively of men, these groups attempt nothing but the best in Norwegian choral literature, and on yesterday's program they offered to the public a concert which, to the best of our knowledge, was the first of its kind given in Boston. In considering the performances of the various clubs one finds place for both praise and censure—praise for careful phrasing and accurate attack, and censure for a curious lack of finesse in interpretation. Yet in consideration of the fact that for the most part these clubs are composed of men whose voices are obviously untrained, one may but congratulate them upon their enterprise. When they shall have learned the value of covered tones, the necessity for more meticulous attention to diction (in this respect we refer to English, since our knowledge of Norwegian is limited) and a more diversified use of vocal dynamics, one may except a choral presentation of more than passing interest.

G. M. S.

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Holland Boy Wins Oratorical Test

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—Henry R. M. van Hoof, boy orator of Holland, won the silver trophy in the international oratorical contest here Saturday in his address, "The Royal House of Holland." Second prize went to Gerard Cournoyer, Canadian candidate, speaking in French, with his oration, "Why the French Race Has Survived in Canada." Martin Krieger of Berlin, Ger., won third place in his speech on "Youth and Disarmament."

The winner spoke of Holland as "risen from the ocean's waves," and stated that her people "have won and still must fight for every square inch of ground." The Canadian youth attributed the survival of the French in Canada to their "love for mother earth, our richest economic treasure," and "above all" to "our intellectual and moral qualities."

World peace and disarmament were urged by the German orator, who said, "To no generation is the question of youth disarmament more vital than to our own."

National Ministry For Newfoundland?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 26—Five Cabinet Ministers, including Mr. A. Barnes, Colonial Secretary; Mr. F. J. Cashin, Finance Minister, and Sir William F. Coaker, Minister without portfolio, who is leader of the Fishermen's Union, propose to resign from the Cabinet in order to make way for the formation of a national government.

The Prime Minister, Sir Richard A. Squires, has not made his views known, and the Opposition has not yet been approached.

There has been considerable dissatisfaction in Government circles as a result of the critical financial situation, the failure to raise the desired $8,000,000 loan last June and the general trade depression due to a poor season in the fisheries.

ROTARY LEADER URGES PEACE WORK

The cause of international peace cannot be advanced through preparations for war, according to Mr. Sydney W. Pascall of London, Eng., president of Rotary International, who visited this city yesterday to confer with Rotary officers of the Boston district. Last evening, he was the guest of local Rotary officers at an informal dinner at the Belmont Springs Country Club.

On his way to Boston, Mr. Pascall stopped to attend a meeting of Rotary International directors at Springfield. He told members that every effort should be directed toward developing conditions for the preservation of peace and said he believed Rotary International can exert a powerful influence in that connection. Mr. Pascall, who was elected head of the organization at the Vienna convention last June, is the first European to be chosen to this office.

DOOLITTLE OFF FOR ST. LOUIS

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 26 (AP)—Maj. James H. Doolittle, who flew here last week from Ottawa in record time, hopped off for St. Louis, Mo., this morning.

AUSTIN NAMED ARCHITECT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Frank Lyman Austin of Burlington, Vt., was chosen by the Treasury today as architect for the new post office at Springfield, Vt.

PARAGUAY RETAINS PRESIDENT IN OFFICE

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Oct. 26 (By U. P.)—The Government leaders Saturday rejected an offer of resignation from President José Guggiari. The Chief Executive, whose four-year term ends next year, explained that his offer was motivated by the unsettled political state of the country and by Saturday's student riots in which five persons were killed and several injured.

The Colorado Party voted to withdraw all collaboration with the Government as a result of yesterday's disorders. The party ordered all its members holding Government positions to resign immediately. The non-aggression gathering is to endeavor to formulate a treaty between Paraguay and Bolivia to prevent further fighting between the two countries over ownership of the Chaco Territory.

DRY CRUSADERS ATTACK BREWER AS WORK GIVER

(Continued from Page 1)

here he graduated not long ago from the School of Theology, Boston University. His work as a leader in local groups organized by Dr. Daniel A. Poling in the Youth Crusade early in 1930 led to his eventual election as chairman of Allied Youth and one of the seven speakers on the national Allied campaign tour.

Both speakers on today's program were scheduled for afternoon and evening addresses. A 15-minute organ recital by Miss Alice Mabel Shepard, a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music, precedes the speaking.

Colonel Robins' first message today dealt with economic and social benefits of prohibition, with constitutional questions reserved for his evening talk.

Retreat Unthinkable

Retreat from national prohibition is unthinkable in the light of history, according to Colonel Robins.

"Small units, villages and towns, then counties, later states, tried out one method after another to deal with liquor," he said. "The wets are either ignorant or indifferent to the facts. Iowa tried licensed beer and prohibited hard liquor for a period of 26 years, Massachusetts three, Georgia 11.

"Each found the police power complications ruinous. Illegal selling of hard liquors, speakeasies and corruption of officials drove all three states to abandon licensed beer. Iowa and Georgia voted it out for state-wide prohibition of all intoxicating liquors.

Tried, But Failed

"Regulation, high license, local option, even state dispensaries in South Carolina, were tried, but failed, until prohibition became the settled policy of all who opposed the rule and ruin of the saloon and the liquor traffic. This step-at-a-time progress of prohibition continued until 33 states had established prohibition, either by their constitutions or state-wide statutes.

"The reason for the federal prohibition amendment was that the wet minority would not allow the dry majority to be dry. They kept forcing lawless liquor upon the communities that had voted dry."

Mr. Ropp's appeal is made directly to youth, for the purpose of arousing those who favor prohibition to make their stand known. Allied Youth is enrolling an ever-increasing number as a result of the present campaign, he says. Youth banquets held in most of the cities visited have been well attended. Mr. Ropp anticipates that 1,000,000 young people will be organized before June of next year.

"Young people, mentally alert, correctly informed, have not ceased to rally to great causes," he says. "There is no greater cause, in its field, than the social ideal of prohibition. Its faulty execution in this country is a challenge to young leaders to make it more universally observed and supported."

SALVADOR TO AID FARMERS

SAN SALVADOR, Oct. 26 (By U. P.)—The Ministry of Education yesterday announced establishment of a "cultural mission" to promote progress and general welfare in rural communities.

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SQUIBB DENTAL CREAM

HOOVER PLEADS FOR BUILDING OF SPIRIT OF PEACE

President in Address to Methodists Calls Upon Churches to Aid

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—World peace was emphasized by President Hoover as a matter "very close to my heart," in a radio address yesterday attacking armaments, broadcast shortly after his final discussion with M. Pierre Laval, the French Premier.

The speech was in connection with the Methodist Ecumenical Congress at Atlanta, Ga., and the President's reference to peace came after discussions with M. Laval, in which it is believed that the program for the coming Geneva conference on limitation of armaments in February was put on a practical basis.

Speaking with deep feeling, unusual in an official utterance from the head of a great state, Mr. Hoover discussed the powerful part which religion plays in preserving spiritual and moral values in an era inclined to overestimate material possessions. He urged the support of organized religion not only in the general task of meeting problems of modern civilization, but especially in the situation in the coming winter arising from the depression.

Burden of Armament

And in ending his address, he made a vigorous attack on the excessive burden of armament and those who make it necessary to retain this burden.

The President's address follows:

I am very happy to speak briefly to the representatives of world Methodism assembled in Atlanta. I sincerely regret that public duties make it impossible for me to accept your invitation to address you in person.

Your conference meets at a time of universal but temporary difficulties. No country represented in your body is exempt from conditions that are trying and difficult. Unemployment walks before you as something much more real than a specter. It presents not simply an economic difficulty but an acute problem for human beings.

Crime and lawlessness undoubtedly will engage your serious attention not simply as problems of law but as problems of life. I am sure you have been sobered by the state of the world. I am equally sure you will not yield to despair or let your courage and faith fail.

Governments have their normal limitations. They must depend largely upon churches and schools to create, preserve and increase the spiritual and moral basis essential to the life of the states themselves. They must have the coöperation of bodies like yours, of all religious faith alike, working in their proper sphere, in the making of necessary attitudes and the creation of essential human tempers such as a keen, quick consciousness of human needs and a high sense of human values.

Great Responsibility

With you lies a great responsibility in negation of that spiritual laissez faire—that I am not my brother's keeper. Governments are tested at last by their attitudes to the welfare of men and women. No thoughtful person in a place of high trust can forget the dramatic picture, drawn by the great Teacher, of nations being sent away in torment because they had neglected the sick, the naked, the hungry and the unfortunate. Hardly anything in modern civil life is more encouraging than the new human feeling, the new human interest now so widespread among governments.

In this devotion to human life they gladly recognize the real assistance and leadership of the churches, which constantly hold before their governments the ideals of courage and charity, sympathy, honor, gentleness, goodness and faith. The governments know that the life of the world cannot be saved if the soul of the world is allowed to be lost.

The age in which we live has seen marvelous material achievements, and we cannot tell what new victories and discoveries lie just ahead of us. But all this brings to human life a problem of its own—the problem of keeping our physical achievements from mastering us and our material possessions from controlling us. And we must depend upon the churches to help men and women everywhere to see that life does not consist in the abundance of things, that along with devotion to men's physical well-being must run the eternal purpose to keep the soul of the world alive and pregnant.

And I am sure you will let me say that the churches in every land must never fail to help the governments to establish and maintain plain, simple righteousness.

The kinds of evil now rampant in all lands are not alone a menace to government. They are destructive to all the human life for which governments and churches alike exist. All crimes are crimes against human interest and welfare. The centuries have taught no lesson more plainly than that righteousness exalts nations and evil breaks them down.

Peace Among All Men

May I close this brief message with a word upon the theme very close to my heart and I believe equally close to yours? I refer to peace among all men that dwell on the earth, to a future free from the horrors, the wrongs, and the results of wars between nations. It seems strange and incredible that after all the centuries of man's experience with war we still have to discuss it and to argue against it.

It seems even more strange that with all the crushing burdens resting upon every nation because of wars we still make progress against them at snail's pace. The nations groan under taxation, people of all lands suffer daily from economic depression, governments are perplexed—and yet we go on using incalculable sums in evident dread of those that may come upon us.

A new mind must be made in the world on this subject; a new spirit must be created within the nations and between the nations. And I appeal to you as representatives of Methodists everywhere to unite with all other lovers of good will and followers of the Prince of Peace for the making of human brotherhood, in which the peace of God shall prevail in the lives of men.

I sincerely thank you for this privilege of speaking to you and wish you all the richest blessings of earth and heaven.

Methodists Support Appeal of President

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 26 (AP)—International Methodism has raised its voice in support of renewed appeals by President Hoover and Vice-President Curtis for universal peace.

Delegates at the closing session of the sixth Ecumenical Conference here heard the President and Vice-President urge abandonment of war as a method of settling differences between nations. Both spoke over nation radio hookups—the President from Washington and the Vice-President from the conference rostrum in Atlanta.

Pronouncements of the conference, read to the assemblage, asked Methodists to educate, talk and think peace.

The audience stood at the close of President Hoover's brief radio address and applauded. After the address of Vice-President Curtis the delegates again arose and applauded. They sang the national anthem as he left the hall to catch a train for Washington.

Today the delegates of the world conference were in Savannah to visit the locality where John Wesley first brought Methodism to America.

Pinchot Urges High Taxes Upon Wealth

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania yesterday urged an increase in the "higher brackets" of the federal income tax as a means toward more equitable distribution of the cost of unemployment relief.

"If the burden of unemployment relief is to fall where it rightly and justly should," he told the men's club of the first Congregational Church in Flushing, "there is no way to escape an increase in the higher brackets of the federal income tax, an excess profits tax or similar enactments.

"During the last winter the burden of unemployment relief was carried too largely by those who could least afford it. In striking contrast, the great fortunes of America gave out of their superabundance to the common need nothing in due proportion to their size and nothing in comparison with the sacrifice made by men and women of little means."

Montana Dedicates Tablet to Roosevelt

MARIAS PASS, Mont., Oct. 26 (AP)—Standing in three inches of snow atop the continental divide, some 600 persons yesterday participated in the dedication of a memorial to Theodore Roosevelt for his leadership in forest conservation work.

The memorial, a granite obelisk, with a bronze tablet, stands 80 miles east of Kalispell on the Roosevelt Highway. Unveiled by 100 Boy Scouts, the 60-foot obelisk and tablet were placed in perpetual care of the forest service by Representative Scott Leavitt.

"This memorial," Representative Leavitt said in his dedicatory address, "will serve to implant in the minds of those who come here the purposes and the need of the care of our forests."

OKLAHOMA TROOPS RESUME BRIDGE VIGIL

ATOKA, Okla., Oct. 26 (AP)—Moving to render ineffective any action of the United States District Court, Gov. William H. Murray early today ordered National Guard troops to proceed again to the Durant front of the Red River free bridge "war."

The order, directed to Col. John A. MacDonald of Durant, was issued by Oklahoma's Governor in a dimly lighted railroad station here at 3:30 a. m. on his arrival here from Dallas, Texas.

PHILADELPHIA ADDS TO RELIEF FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26—Two important steps were recently taken in preparation for adequate relief work in Philadelphia this winter. The City Council passed an ordinance appropriating $1,500,000 in special loan funds for the Unemployment Relief Bureau, and a number of prominent Philadelphians were named as the board of managers of the united campaign to raise $9,000,000 for welfare and unemployment relief purposes.

The appropriation made by the City Council constitutes the second half of a $3,000,000 loan made by the city with the authorization of the last Legislature. The first half was completely spent a few days ago.

BRITISH ELECTION RADIOCAST

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—The Columbia Broadcasting System announced yesterday it will broadcast the British election results Tuesday at 10 p. m. when the fate of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's National Government will be decided.

Blocked

PHILANTHROPIC GIFTS AMOUNT TO $52,500,000

Survey Shows Lack of Attention Paid to Economic Field

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 — Philanthropic foundations in the United States, with capital resources exceeding $800,000,000, paid out $52,500,000 last year for health and welfare activities, general education, assistance to individuals, international relations, government and politics, business, industry and religion, according to a report made public by the Twentieth Century Fund yesterday. The report was said to represent the first general attempt yet made to survey the flow of funds from such organizations to the fields of activity in which they are interested.

The report, which was described as "a picture of the methods and objectives of American public giving," commented on the "surprising lack of attention" which foundations in this country pay to the economic field, including business, industry, and finance. This lack is made more dramatic this year, the report said, "by the general recognition of the need for economic improvement through scientific research and statesmanlike action." Only 15 foundations showed an interest in the economic field, it said.

The largest disbursements were those of the various Rockefeller and Carnegie philanthropic organizations, which distributed an aggregate of $26,400,000 and $6,900,000, respectively. Other foundations which disbursed large sums were: Duke Endowment, $3,500,000; Julius Rosenwald Fund, $2,400,000; Commonwealth Fund, $2,000,000; Cranbrook Foundation, $1,900,000; Milbank Memorial Fund, $1,100,000; M. and L. Guggenheim Foundation, $700,000; Russell Sage Foundation, $660,000, and Juilliard Musical Foundation, $600,000.

Roland W. Boyden Was World Figure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEVERLY, Mass., Oct. 26—Mr. Roland W. Boyden, who passed on here yesterday, was outstanding in international financial affairs. He was chairman of the Mixed Claims Commission and represented the United States on the Reparations Commission of the Paris Peace Conference. He was an unofficial member of the commission under the Wilson and Harding Administrations.

Mr. Boyden was graduated from Harvard University and the Harvard Law School. In 1894, he became a member of the Boston law firm of Ropes, Grey and Loring. He was appointed to the legal staff of the United States Food Administration in 1917. He maintained a keen interest in the World Court.

Mr. Boyden was active in the industrial development of many local enterprises. He was a former president of the Beverly Savings Bank, a director of the First National Bank of Boston, the Beverly National Bank and the Quincy Market Cold Storage and Warehouse. He served on the executive committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

He was a member of the State Committee on Public Safety and for several years was chairman of the Beverly School Committee and a director of the American Unitarian Association. Mr. Boyden was a native of Beverly.

RAIL HEADS URGE JOINING WORLD COURT

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—Seventy-one railroad executives have signed a statement favoring United States membership in the permanent Court of International Justice under the terms of the three protocols now before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Einstein Discovery Furthers Knowledge of Physical Space

Contribution of Five Vectors in Four-Dimensional Space Said to Be Result of Studies at Mount Wilson Observatory

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—Announcement of a new mathematical concept, characterized as a "definitive advance in knowledge of the structure of physical space," and as leading toward a clearer understanding of the quantum theory, was announced today by Dr. Albert Einstein and his assistant, Dr. Walter Meyer, through the Josiah Macy Jr. Foundation, which last year set up a fellowship to provide Dr. Einstein with a competent collaborator in his research work.

Dr. Einstein found the clue to his new formula in the theory of Theodore Kaluza, promulgated in 1921 as an answer to conflicting concepts of gravitation and electro-magnetic fields. Mr. Kaluza assumed a five-dimensional space, but Dr. Einstein retains four-dimensional space by adding another vector to the formula.

Webster defines a vector as a "directed magnitude, as a line segment, a force or a velocity; the symbol of a definite translation from one point to another in space; the magnitude whose addition to a point in space transposes that point to another definite point." Vectors are said to be equal when their directions are parallel and their lengths equal.

Hitherto it has been assumed in mathematics that there could be no more vectors in a formula than there were dimensions—three vectors in three dimensional space; four vectors in four dimensional space. But Dr. Einstein's new contribution introduces five vectors in four dimensional space.

The introduction of the additional vector came about partially as the result of Dr. Einstein's studies at the Mount Wilson Observatory in Pasadena, Calif., last winter, and a more detailed exposition of the new concept will be made soon in a publication to be made through the observatory.

Pennsylvania Road Wins Safety Medal

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—The Pennsylvania Railroad has been awarded the E. H. Harriman memorial award gold medal for the best 1930 safety record among railroads, operating 10,000,000 or more locomotive miles.

The award was made at a luncheon given by the American Museum of Safety. The New York Central Railroad received a certificate of honorable mention. The Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad Company won a silver medal for roads operating 1,000,000 to 10,000,000 locomotive miles, and the Gulf, Mobile & Northern Railroad Company received honorable mention in the same class.

A bronze medal for railroads operating less than 1,000,000 locomotive miles was awarded to the Missouri-Illinois Railroad Company. The New Orleans Great Northern Railroad Company earned honorable mention.

DIRIGIBLE HEADS SOUTH

LAKEHURST, N. J., Oct. 26 (AP)—The navy dirigible, Los Angeles, took off today at 8:30 a. m., for Atlanta, Ga., to take part in a navy day program tomorrow. The airship is due back in its hangar Thursday.

INTERVIEWS WITH NEW ENGLAND BUSINESS—*No. 5*

A SPEEDY SEND-OFF FOR A NEW PRODUCT ACCOMPLISHED BY TELEPHONE

By a Prominent Roofing Manufacturer as told to a representative of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company*

EARLY in September our roofing mill developed a new line of shingles. At four-thirty one afternoon, the sales department was notified that the new shingles were ready. Salesmen in the entire Eastern Division were immediately notified by telephone. Next morning every New England salesman reported at the plant for a sales meeting; received instructions regarding the new products; was provided with samples and went back to his territory. Then, by telephone and personal visit, he introduced his new products to the trade. ¶ Factory salesmen supplemented the visits of field men by making telephone calls between such visits. We invite telephone calls, charges reversed, from dealers desirous of fast service. ¶ A large volume of our business is thus handled with a speed which no other agency could impart. Good telephone service helps us to give immediate delivery all over the East.

*BIRD AND SON, INC., EAST WALPOLE, MASS.

THE PRESENT low-inventory practice among jobbers and dealers in many lines of business calls for faster handling of orders and speedier deliveries than have heretofore been expected. It is interesting to note that the leading firms in every line of business are turning to the telephone for assistance in distribution of their products. ¶ If your executives are not familiar with the many new services offered by the Telephone Company, it is possible that they are missing some valuable merchandising assistance. A call to any Telephone Business Office will bring a specialist, at no cost to you.

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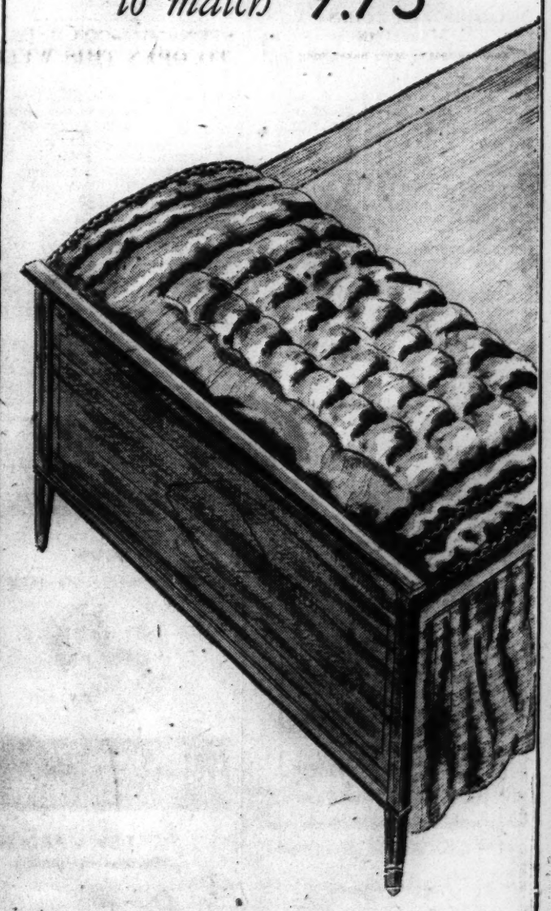

A soft, rich, all-silk material, with a plain satin stripe — in rose, blue, orchid, green, gold or peach. The comfortable is filled with fine white lamb's wool, and corded. The bedspread is beautifully tailored, and comes in single or double size.

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HORSE IS KING AS BOSTON SHOW OPENING NEARS

Aristocracy of Turf Arriving for Third Annual Event at Garden

The horse is king in Boston.

By sea and rail and motorvan the aristocracy of the turf has arrived for the third annual Boston Horse Show, which opens at the Boston Garden tomorrow afternoon.

Twice daily throughout the rest of the week, the nimble hoofs of clean-limbed jumpers, stylish-going hackneys, brilliantly arrayed hunt teams and the cream of the country's saddle and light harness horses will flash and thunder over the tanbark in Boston's castle of sport in what is expected to be competition of the keenest sort.

From across the Atlantic Ocean have come the teams of the French, British and Irish Free State Armies. Carrying the tricolor of France through a week of rigid competition, matching jump for jump and stride for stride with the other army outfits, will be Captain Clave's team of black jumpers, competing for the first time in a Boston Horse Show.

Rangy Irish Eagle

Participating on behalf of the British Army will be Capt. A. L. Cameron on his rangy Irish Eagle leading a team of four big jumpers. From the emerald hills of the Irish Free State, Commandant J. G. O'Dyer will ride Rossmaree in front of a powerful team that typifies in appearance and performance the strength and endurance that have always brought forth a world-wide demand for the Irish jumper with his brilliance and gameness afield.

Arrayed against this field of international horsemen will be a team from Canada as well as the United States Army Horse Show team which Maj. Harry D. Chamberlain of the Ninth United States Cavalry has brought from the cavalry post at Fort Riley, Kan.

Woven into the program of each afternoon and evening show is a balanced array that ranges from the aged work horse to a team of hunters. Road hacks, five-gaited mares, road four-in-hands, police and army horses, pony pairs and combination saddle and harness horses are interspersed throughout each show to offer the widest possible variety of interest.

Names of many a national champion will add luster to each day's program. Seaton Pipin in the proud little hackney pony class, coming all the way from St. Louis; Miss Constance Greco's Greylight in the competition for the $1000 hunter stake; Treasure Box under saddle and Likely Lady are a few of the blue-ribbon headliners that will catch the spectators' fancy.

A National Champion

Miss Florence Dibble's Flowing Gold is expected to draw the attention of all horse lovers at the Boston show, as the Old Town Hill Farm's gelding, a national champion, is to make his début as a three-gaited horse. Mr. Adnah Neyhart, secretary of the Boston Horse Show, Inc., reports that a record entry list of 1200 competitors has been made up for the third annual show.

In answer to the question which show officials frequently hear as to what is the best day of the show, Mr. Neyhart points out that "every day" leaves practically nothing to be desired in the way of diversified entertainment. Tuesday night has been classified as "English Night"; Wednesday, "Police"; Thursday, "Irish Free State"; Friday, "United States Army," and the closing show as "French Army."

Among the outstanding prizes are the $1000 stakes for jumpers; international military class; trotters; five-gaited saddle horses; roadsters, hackney harness pony and heavy harness horse championships. A number of these awards are to be competed for in afternoon performances. In addition to the $1000 stakes there are a number of $500 championship awards.

Facilities for handling horses at the Boston Garden are said to be unsurpassed in any other horse-show arena in the country. Visitors are invited to inspect the stabling features which provide all the comforts of home for the thoroughbred transients.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Harvard University: Seminary of Economics, "Politics and Finance in Peru," by Mr. J. P. Wernette, Parlor, Phillips Brooks House, 7:45. Modern Language Conference, conducted by Dr. Theodore Spencer, Common Room, Conant Hall, 8.

Copley-Plaza: President's dinner, Boston Horse Show, state suite, 7.

West End House: Dinner and meeting, ballroom, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Massachusetts State Engineering Association: Buffet supper, Georgian Room, Hotel Statler.

Italian Legion Auxiliary, Post 1: Meeting, 1 Arlington Street, 8.

Tremont Temple: Prohibition meeting, afternoon and evening, through Oct. 28.

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Girl Scout officers, home of Mrs. J. M. Sanderson, 16 Hastings Street, 8.

Boston Congregational Club: Dinner meeting, speaking program, Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, 5:30.

Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen: Dinner meeting, address, "Logic Not Magic—The Key to Successful Direct Mail Selling," by Mr. John A. Smith; reception, 6, dinner 6:30, Boston City Club.

Women's City Club of Boston: Luncheon, members of Boston's School guests, clubhouse, 12:30.

Theaters

Colonial—"As Husbands Go." 8:30.
Shubert—"The Little Racketeer," 8:30.
Wilbur—"Alison's House," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Women's Republican Club: Nature lecture, "Some Results from Six Years Bird Banding," by Mr. Laurence B. Fletcher, clubhouse, 2:30.

West Roxbury Community: Current Events meeting, Women's Club; talk, "Window Gardens and House Plants," by Mrs. H. H. Buston, Highland Hall, 1:45.

Tremont Temple: Prohibition meetings, afternoon and evening, through Oct. 28.

Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs: Luncheon, Parlor C, Hotel Statler, 12:30.

Boston Horse Show: Luncheon, Copley-Plaza Hotel, Swiss Room, 12.

Shriners: Luncheon, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 12:30.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club: Opening meeting, talk by Prof. Kirtley Mather, Unitarian Parish House, 2:30.

Boston Horse Show, 2 to 11:30 p. m., through Oct. 31.

Boston Advertising Club: Luncheon meeting, address, by Mr. Warren K. Opdyke, Hotel Statler, 12:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Monday from 10 to 5. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; exhibition of new accessions of the Print Department. Illustrations by Cruikshank; etchings by Zorn; etchings by Rembrandt; modern French prints.

Fogg Art Museum, Corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. English water colors of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, including Turner and Ruskin. American water colors of the twentieth century; including Charles Hopkinson, John Marin and others. European prints and engravings of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, including Mantegna, Antonio Pollaiuolo, Durer, Schongauer, and others. All on exhibition through Oct. 31.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission twenty-five cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. Admission free. Mexican exhibit of individual gourds, of Aztec pottery, basketry, decorated gourds, tiles, leatherwork, marble ornaments, spoons. Also individual figurines, miniature sombreros, beads, toys, household utensils.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Street—Exhibition of Foreign Railway Posters. Through Nov. 7.

Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street—Exhibition of Summer Sketches. Through Oct. 31.

Boston Public Library, Dartmouth and Boylston Streets—Treasure Room. Manuscripts and fine press editions of Edgar Allen Poe. Indefinitely continuous. Pottery from the Paul Revere Pottery, Boston. Through Nov. 1.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Silver work by Arthur J. Stone. Through Oct. 28.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Batiks on velvet, by Armando Arena. Hand-wrought silver by J. L. Sharrock. Through Nov. 2. Murals by Jeannie Ursula Dupee. Through Oct. 31.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Original drawings and paintings of birds by Louis Agassiz Fuertes. Through month of October.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Landmarks in Prints, from Schongauer to Whistler. Through Nov. 7.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings of the human figure from Durer and Rembrandt to the present day. Through month of October.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Water colors of Hawaii by Dorothy George. Through Oct. 31.

COUNTY TAXES PAID PROMPTLY

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 26 (AP)—Every town and city in Worcester County broke all precedent this year and paid the county tax of $1,265,000 on time, according to Mr. Ralph R. Kendall, county treasurer. These taxes, due Oct 29, were all received before that date, Mr. Kendall said.

Ready for the Trumpet Call

FRENCH ARMY TEAM AT BOSTON HORSE SHOW
Left to Right—Captain Clavé on Tenace; Captain Noblié on Cherubin; Lieutenant du Breuil on Welcome.

Motor Registrar Stresses Caution

Necessity for greater caution on the part of automobile drivers was stressed in the weekly report of Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles. The report pointed out that there were 27 fatalities last week which was an increase of nine as compared with the preceding week, and five more than the corresponding period last year. There was also a hit-and-run case in Boston.

The registrar's report pointed out that women have been involved in recent mishaps "in unprecedented numbers." One fatality occurred where a woman was driving alone and unlicensed, Mr. Morgan's record showed. The necessity for keeping a careful watch for children and bicycle riders was evidenced as a result of last week's fatalities.

There were 112 persons convicted for operating while under the influence of liquor last week, 26 less than in the preceding week. Of this number, 17 were remanded to jail. There were 4287 licenses or registrations suspended or revoked last week, 2592 more than in the week before and 3251 more than in the same period last year.

Out of the total number for last week, 145 were for driving after drinking intoxicating liquor and 1319 on account of insurance cancellations, the Registrar's report showed.

No William Tell, Sabatini Asserts

There never was such a man as William Tell, according to Mr. Rafael Sabatini. The historical novelist made this assertion in his address in Symphony Hall last night in support of his statement that there is much unreliable data in history.

Speaking on the subject, "Fiction in History,' Mr. Sabatini declared people were duped by the inaccuracies of historians. His banishing of William Tell as one of the treasured accounts of the past, despite statues and chapels erected to commemorate his exploits, was the most striking example of his disclosures of alleged inaccuracies. Students of history were urged to adopt a critical attitude, Whenever there is a gap in events, whenever the sequence of cause and effect is broken, whenever accounts fail to square with the probable in human experience, Mr. Sabatini advocated abandoning the textbook for the source itself.

By the use of illustrations he revealed how propaganda, dynastic upheavals, religious affiliations, literary vanity and the desire to be sensational often warped the facts of history so as to necessitate a skeptical approach to even the most popular accounts of previous events.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; slightly cooler tonight; fresh northwest winds.

Maine: Fair tonight and Tuesday; somewhat warmer in the north portion Tuesday; cooler along the coast tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Tuesday; cooler tonight; slightly warmer Tuesday.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Tuesday; cooler except in west portion tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong northwest winds and partly overcast weather tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	50	76	Montreal	42	60
Bismarck ...	46	44	Nantucket ...	52	66
Boston	49	74	New Orleans.	70	84
Buffalo	42	58	New York ...	52	70
Calgary	32	..	Norfolk, Va..	58	78
Charleston ..	64	84	North Platte.	56	68
Chicago	48	62	Philadelphia.	52	74
Cincinnati ..	38	70	Phoenix,Ariz.	62	90
Denver	54	76	Pittsburgh ..	42	62
Eastport, Me.	48	52	Portland, Me.	46	66
Hatteras	62	78	Raleigh	54	84
Honolulu,T.H.	..	82	St. Louis	54	70
7p.m.Oct.25	78	..	St. Paul	52	62
Helena,Mont.	40	50	Salt Lake City	38	72
Huron, S. D.	52	62	San Francisco	50	60
Jacksonville.	64	84	SantaFe,N.M.	46	68
Kansas City.	62	72	Seattle	44	48
Key West ...	76	82	Tampa	70	82
Los Angeles .	60	68	Washington ..	50	74
Memphis	60	84	Wichita,Kan.	66	76
Miami, Fla. .	72	82	Williston,N.D.	44	64

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 26.
B—Maximum Oct. 25.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 11:18 p. m., Tuesday 11:24 a. m.
Height of tides 9 feet, 9.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:16 p. m.

Padlocked Saloon For Salvation Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Oct. 26—A saloon, ordered padlocked for continual violation of the prohibition law, is to be transformed into a Salvation Army relief station for the unemployed with the sanction of the United States District Court.

Judge Ira Lloyd Letts has vacated his order to seal the premises at 373 North Main Street, since Maj. Charles M. Abbott of the Salvation Army represented to him that his organization needs the place for relief work and the Eastern Realty Company, the owner, deprived of a years' use of the property, is willing to let the Salvation Army use it.

The store is next door to the Salvation Army home and increasing demands for relief have made more room necessary. At the suggestion of Judge Letts the realty company leased the store to the Salvation Army for one year for $1. Major Abbott signed an agreement with Judge Letts not to permit the Eastern Realty Company to use the property. The order to the United States marshal to padlock the property, was countermanded.

New England Topic of Lectures

In an endeavor to give the New England youth an understanding of New England's economic position and its possibilities of development, the New England Council is cooperating with Boston University's School of Education in a series of Thursday evening lectures throughout the winter. These lectures and discussions have been designed for teachers, school officers, business men, social workers and the public generally.

"It is especially important that the educators who have it in their power to prepare the youth of New England to take their places in our economic life should be fully informed of the background of economic fact upon which must rest New England's future progress," Mr. Dudley Harmon, executive vice-president of the council, declared.

"The New England Council is glad to coöperate in the organization of such an effort as this series of discussions," he said, "because it believes the people of New England must know the facts about their economic position and development possibilities if they are to approach their problems intelligently and deal with them successfully."

RHODE ISLAND CAPITOL DOME TO BE LIGHTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 26—Nightly illumination by floodlights of the dome of the Rhode Island State House is expected to begin on Armistice Day. Fifty-two of the more than 100 lamps to be used are already in place. The flood of light will be created by a total of 67,400 watt lamps. The lenses will be red and white and stippled glass, the latter being designed to eliminate the yellowish effect which incandescent lights give.

The peak of brilliance of the flood of light will be at the top of the dome, and at the base the light is to be dimmed. Each lamp will be focused by an expert and then weighted to keep it in place.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. S. T.)

BATES TEAM TOURS MARITIME PROVINCES

LEWISTON, Me., Oct. 26—Bates College debating team started this morning on a tour of the Maritime Provinces. Tuesday night they will debate Dalhousie University at Halifax; Wednesday night, King's College University at Halifax; Friday night, Mt. Allison University at Sackville, N. B., and Saturday night, the University of New Brunswick at Fredericton.

The debates at Dalhousie and Mount Allison will find the Maine collegians opposing the recognition of the Soviet Government of Russia, while at Kings and New Brunswick they will regret the emergence of women from the home. At the request of the hosts, all of the debates are to be decision contests.

STATE INCOME TAX DIRECTOR RESIGNS

Mr. Irving L. Shaw of Wollaston has resigned from the post of director of the Massachusetts income tax organization to become vice-president of the Granite Trust Company of Quincy, effective Nov. 1. During the past 13 years that he has held office as director, Mr. Shaw has played the major part in building up the State's tax structure. In his new position, he will devote himself chiefly to affairs of the bank's trust department.

Mr. Elmer E. George, assistant director, will undoubtedly become Mr. Shaw's successor, according to Mr. Henry P. Long, Massachusetts tax commissioner, who has sent Mr. George's name to the Governor and Council for approval. "It is our practice," Mr. Long said, "to promote assistants to fill vacancies if they are worthy of the place. I have no doubt that the Governor and Council will follow this practice at their meeting next Wednesday."

ARMS CUT STRESSED BY EARL RUSSELL

International agreements to prevent formation of new industrial plants in excess of the world's need and for limitation of production from plants now in operation will, in the opinion of Earl Russell (Bertrand Russell) formerly professor of philosophy in an English university, most likely aid in abolishing present world depression and prevent its recurrence. To these he adds the lessening of the "spirit of international hadred" and the "reduction of armaments."

Earl Russell, who spoke last evening in Ford Hall Forum, said that a disarmed civilized nation would not be attacked by another that is armed. As proof of this, he said, "Denmark long ago reduced her army to three men, who are personal guards for the King, yet no other nation has thought of attacking her."

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RADIO PROGRAMS TO PLEASE EVERY TASTE PROPOSED

Watson Would Establish Wavelengths Devoted to Particular Subjects

Radio programs on tap at all times to suit the tastes of individual listeners are a proposal advanced by Mr. Thomas A. Watson, former associate of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telphone.

Disturbed, like many other listeners, by the amount of advertising and jazz now broadcast, he proposes a system of wavelengths, each devoted to a particular subject. In his own phraseology he would have a "national university of the air."

"It is disgusting," he says, "to think that all the few and precious wavelengths are used for broadcasting advertising, and, to a large extent, wretched stuff to the detriment of more worthy entertainment and instruction. Wavelengths should not be assigned to stations all of which broadcast similar and, for the most part, poor programs. They should be divided among worthy subjects."

According to Mr. Watson, this plan could be carried out by an organization of radio listeners throughout the country, united for the one purpose of improving radio entertainment by the elimination of advertising and giving to the individual the type of program he desires.

"The prospectus of the organization," he said, "should announce as its object the formation of a chapter in every city and town in the United States; the purchase, leasing or erection of broadcasting stations throughout the country, connected by wires to make programs available to inexpensive sets; the establishment of a weekly paper and a standardizing and testing laboratory.

"The prospectus should state also that, as soon as possible, the various wavelengths under its control will be assigned to different classes of entertainment, say one for lectures, essays and lessons, one for dance music, one for opera and classical music, one for church services and the like, so that anyone can tune in for just what he wants at any moment."

Mr. Watson believes millions of men and women are eager to subscribe to such a plan if it is properly presented to them. The yearly assessment to each would be small, he said, but with the immense number of members it would give ample funds.

Another source of income, according to Mr. Watson, would be a sales tax voluntarily assessed by the manufacturers of radio apparatus sold to members of the organization, the cash value of which can be estimated only in hundreds of millions of dollars.

Motion Pictures

"Karamozoff"

Fine Arts Theater—"Karamozoff," a German interpretation of Dostoevsky's novel "The Brothers Karamazoff," by Tobis, directed by Fyodor Ozep, musical score by Karol Rathaus. The cast:

Dmitri Karamazoff	Fritz Kortner
Gruschenka	Anna Sten
Smerdyakoff	Fritz Rasp
Ivan Karamazoff	Bernard Minetti
Fyodor Karamazoff	Dr. Max Pohl
Katya	Hanna Waag

The Fine Arts Theater should be heartily thanked for bringing what is considered one of the most important current European films to Boston. And there its responsibility ends. For thereby hangs a "but."

If "Karamazoff" is an example of the best that can be done with a great novel on the screen, then it is a proof that it can't be done at all, and ought not to be attempted. In extenuation, we may say that the film story is labeled "Karamazoff" and not "The Brothers Karamazoff," which may account for the fact that Alyosha, Dostoevsky's confessed hero, is left out altogether, and Dmitri's terrible story alone is excerpted from the vast, intricately woven tapestry which is the novel. This may seem natural enough in view of the fact that Dmitri's part in the story is most obviously dramatic.

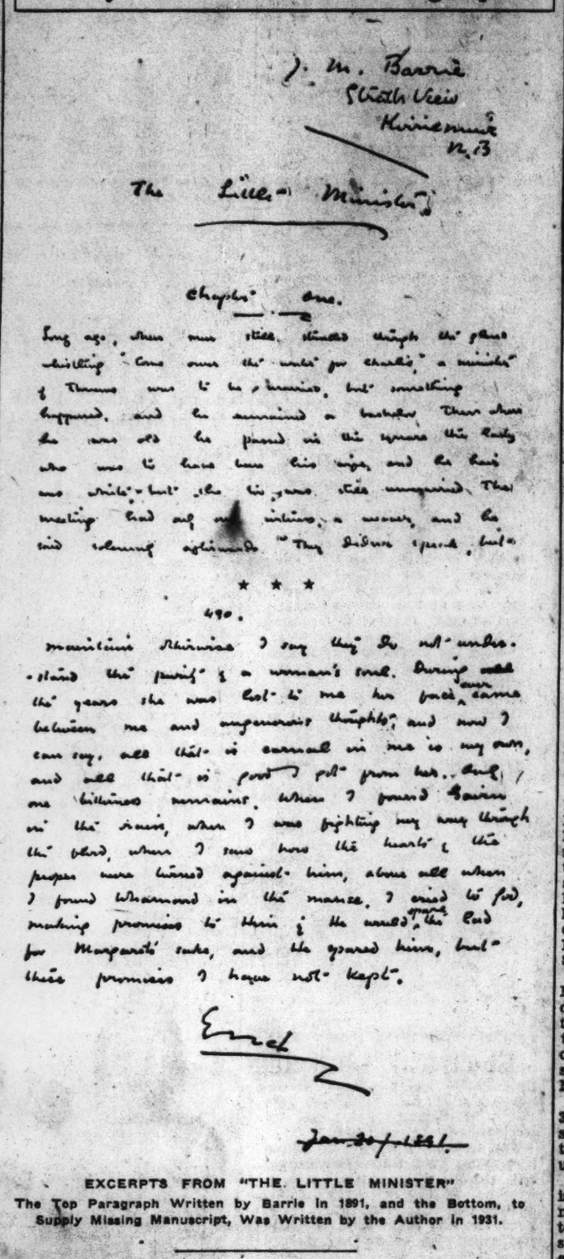
Well, then, considered as a picture, apart from the novel—"Karamazoff" is still disappointing. Its chief merit lies in the real musical value and expressiveness of the score; and in the decorative arrangement of landscape, in weird nocturnes, or in lyrical bits, as when bare branches, lit with clustered raindrops, are flung across the screen. Even pictorially, however, the so-called European symbolism is overworked—an attempt at René Clair's methods without his delicacy. The time spent on proving that it is raining hard, by a prolonged sequence, or on the departure of a locomotive in a grinding wheel here, a puff of smoke there, which has already been too often exploited, might better be employed in a clearer exposition of the complexities of character and situation. And the curtain at old Fyodor's window blows too insistently in the wind. All this makes for theatricalization rather than dramatization.

Fritz Kortner's Dmitri had the stride, the heavy, military appearance; but where was the anguish of his tortured heart? Anna Sten, charming to look at, made a beguiling Gruschenka, although not at all a Russian type; but where was the suffering in her face? In the courtroom scene, she looked placid and posed. Fritz Rasp gave the best exemplification of character in his carefully thought out study of the sneaking Smerdyakoff; and mental turmoil was unmistakably stamped on Ivan. The forlorn Katya, clothed in imitation astrakhan jacket and hat, was a travesty of the proud and monetarily powerful Katerina Ivanovna.

It is regrettable to have to set down these seemingly heartless impressions. It was our mistake, in expecting too much. We looked for a reproduction of a rich tapestry, its innumerable mellow colors softly blended, its intricate design as rarely worked out as of old. Instead, we found an artist's cartoon in broad strokes of black and white. All we contend is that the cinema would better stick to its last—to subjects that can safely be confined within this scheme.

M. L.

Forty Years Between Paragraphs



EXCERPTS FROM "THE LITTLE MINISTER"
The Top Paragraph Written by Barrie in 1891, and the Bottom, to Supply Missing Manuscript, Was Written by the Author in 1931.

Missing Sheets of Barrie Work Are Rewritten After 40 Years

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—It has been 40 years since a young man intrusted to the English post at Strath View, Kirriemuir, a bulky envelope of manuscript the pages of which told the tale of "The Little Minister." The young man has become Sir James M. Barrie, and the manuscript, now a famous book, has just been brought across the Atlantic to take its place among the treasures of an American collector with one of Sir James's shyest secrets wrapped up in it.

For many years 86 pages of the original manuscript were missing. It is now complete, Sir James having undertaken the labor of supplying the missing pages. What persuaded him to do the six weeks' task neither the present owner of the manuscript nor Mr. Gabriel Wells, book dealer and bibliophile of London and New York, who brought the manuscript to America, were willing to divulge, preferring to respect the author's famous reticence.

Neither would they name the price consideration involved. A basis of evaluation is to be had, however, in the fact that the 79-page manuscript of Barrie's "Better Dead," a far less popular work, brought £2400 at auction in London. Moreover, the rare first English edition of "The Little Minister" has become the most sought-for Barrie item, a pristine copy bringing $700.

Mr. Wells acquired the original proof sheets of the book last winter and, believing that Sir James might well enjoy seeing them again, he wrote asking if he might send them. Sir James invited him to call and bring them. Before Mr. Wells rang the Barrie bell, he had acquired the manuscript of 404 pages—86 short of the original 490 pages when it was finished in January, 1891.

Sir James has an exquisite politeness, of course, and perhaps it aroused his concern that his visitor should be inconvenienced by an incomplete manuscript. Or perhaps it occurred to him that no manuscript could be exactly comfortable going around with an 86-page gap in it and that it would only be noblesse oblige to "The Little Minister" to patch it up the best he could. At any rate, before the visit was over, he told Mr. Wells he would write again the missing pages. Mr. Wells was very happy over this and yet—where was paper of the same sort to be found? Sir James solved this problem quite easily, for it seems that he still uses the identical paper stock on which "The Little Minister" was written.

Now it is all there, down to the scrawly word "End" below the last line on page 490.

In the 40 years the small meticulous Barrie autograph is seen to have lost none of its neatness, though it is a shade more angular and the words a shade larger than when Barrie set down the title line and "Chapter One" and began:

"Long ago, when men still strutted through the glens whistling 'Come ower the water for Charlie,' a minister of Thrums was to be married, but something happened and he remained a bachelor."

The Wells visit bore still other fruit, for upon inspecting the proofs of "The Little Minister," Barrie wrote on the first page:

"These seem to be the original and probably unique proof sheets of the first edition of 'The Little Minister.' There are various errors in it, afterward corrected for the book. Also there are no chapter headings here, though there is one for each chapter in the book."

Social Executives

Women desiring to qualify for Social Executive positions should investigate our course of instruction. They may secure appointment for interview by telephoning our representative, Mrs. ALICE B. TAYLOR, Hotel Kenmore, Room 428.

WASHINGTON BRIDGE OVER HUDSON OPENS

First Day's Use Records 56,312 Vehicles and 100,000 Walkers

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—The George Washington Bridge, said to be the largest suspension span in the world, linking New York and New Jersey, was formally opened to vehicular traffic yesterday morning, following dedication ceremonies Saturday afternoon.

All day yesterday black lines of traffic strung the roads to both approaches of the bridge as the public "tried out" this latest massive achievement, the string of cars stretching a mile back without break from the Manhattan and New Jersey shores, which were gay with bunting. They passed the 16 toll gates in endless procession, until at midnight bridge officials announced that 56,312 vehicles had flowed through the six motor lanes and that 100,000 pedestrians had crossed in the continuous line that went west on one footpath during the day and east on the other, carrying picnic baskets and cameras. There was one horse in the motor-driven stream.

Present at the symbolic clipping of the silk ribbon, opening the span, by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York and Gov. Morgan F. Larson of New Jersey, were many notable men and women and about 30,000 citizens of the two states.

The speakers included Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy; Governor Roosevelt, Governor Larson, Mr. John F. Galvin, chairman of the New York Port Authority, which erected the bridge and will operate it; Mr. Samuel Levy, Borough President of Manhattan; Mr. Louis F. Hoebel, Mayor of Fort Lee, and Maj. John Vernou Bouvier, general president of the Sons of the Revolution.

Fred Ammermann, 14, and Leonard Moiseyeff, 11, of the Bronx, had the distinction of being the first to cross the new bridge. They had waited at the Manhattan approach since 9 o'clock Saturday morning, and sprinted across the four miles to the New Jersey side on roller skates.

During the exercises, a squadron of 30 or more airplanes threaded the sky above the river and one of these thrilled the spectators by flying underneath the span.

The bridge, which cost $60,000,000, is one of the most complex engineering jobs of modern times and took 4½ years to build. It was designed by Mr. O. H. Ammann, chief engineer of the Port Authority, who had as his consultant Mr. Cass Gilbert, internationally-known architect. The main span is 3760 feet and between anchorages, 4760, with a width of 120 feet over all. The roadway is 250 feet above the water and the towers, 635 feet.

Pleasure vehicles will pay a toll of 50 cents to cross the bridge; motor buses, $1, and pedestrians, 10 cents.

ELON COLLEGE ELECTS SMITH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Dr. L. E. Smith, of Norfolk, Va., has been elected president of Elon College to succeed Dr. W. A. Harper, who recently resigned after having held that position for 20 years. The trustees have voted to launch a movement to raise $50,000 by Jan. 1.

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Flower Vases	$7.50 to $80	$3.75 to $40
Compotes	$18 to $54	$9 to $27
Bonbon Dishes	$7.50 to $15	$3.75 to $7.50
Candlesticks	$70 to $100 pr.	$35 to $50 pr.
Entree Dishes	$110 to $275	$55 to $137.50
Meat Platters	$136 to $300	$68 to $150
Candelabra	$84 to $450 pr.	$42 to $225 pr.
Centerpieces	$40 to $110	$20 to $55
Sandwich Trays	$28 to $150	$14 to $75

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10 x 22 ft.	$1975		12 x 17 ft.	$1975
11 x 16 ft.	$1290		11 x 25 ft.	$2975
11 x 18 ft.	$1790		12 x 15 ft.	$2975
12 x 15 ft.	$1975		13 x 18 ft.	$1790
12 x 18 ft.	$1490		14 x 16 ft.	$2750
13 x 16 ft.	$1975		15 x 27 ft.	$1790
14 x 18 ft.	$1650		19 x 19 ft.	$3500

NOW $575

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Include Such Rare Values as These:

Originally		NOW	Originally	
15 x 23 ft.	$4500	$875	15 x 17 ft.	$2975
16 x 18 ft.	$3750		14 x 20 ft.	$3000
17 x 28 ft.	$4500		16 x 19 ft.	$2500
14 x 32 ft.	$3500			

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News

ONLY EIGHT NOW ARE UNDEFEATED

Four Elevens Will Engage in Major Tests This Week-End

This is the fifth of a series of reviews on the big eastern college football contests of 1931 which will appear weekly. Reviews of the "Big Ten" Conference, the "Big Six" Conference, the Southern Conference, the Southwest Conference and the Pacific Coast Conference will also appear weekly.

Although the football season is only half completed, only eight of the major-classed eastern elevens remain undefeated and one of the eight has been tied. Those undefeated and untied are Harvard, Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania, New York, Syracuse and Brown; Fordham is undefeated but has been tied. Of these Columbia, Cornell, Brown and Syracuse are scheduled for contests which are most apt to topple them from esteemed positions this coming week-end.

Leading the games of the eastern undefeated teams this Saturday will be the clash between Columbia and Cornell at Ithaca. Cornell has met only one major opponent, Princeton, and won easily, 33 to 0, and Columbia outplayed Dartmouth in its single major engagement, 19 to 6. Last year Columbia upset Cornell at Baker's Field, winning 10 to 7. Coach Gil Dobie has a smooth, powerful team led by its high-scoring back, Bart Viviano, and Columbia will invade Schoellkopf Field seeking to make modern Lion history by winning two major games in a season. The Lions also have their individual backfield star in Capt. Ralph A. Hewitt '32. Cornell had an open date last Saturday while Columbia turned back a scrappy Williams eleven, 19 to 0.

Brown's present season record will be endangered when the Bruins invade Worcester to face one of the strongest Holy Cross teams in years. Last year Brown won, 13 to 0, and although Coach D. O. McLaughry's 1931 offense has defeated Princeton, 19 to 7, and four smaller opponents, the Worcester players will be a different proposition to handle. Saturday Brown disposed of Lenigh, 33 to 9, and Holy Cross taught Rutgers a lesson, 27 to 0.

Syracuse vs. Michigan State

Syracuse plays an intersectional tilt with Michigan State and although the Orange has the better record, it must allow for the trip to East Lansing. The Staters put up a good losing battle against Army and defeated Georgetown last Saturday, 6 to 0, while Syracuse looked anything but impressive in defeating Penn State Saturday, 7 to 0. Penn State has won only one of five games this season. It was a much desired victory for the Orange, however, for it was their first against the Nittany Lions since 1926. Syracuse has won two intersectional games already, defeating Florida, 33 to 12, and Ohio Wesleyan, 48 to 7, both at Syracuse.

New York, Harvard, Pennsylvania and Fordham are not expected to undergo any serious difficulties although the Violet eleven, coached by Chick Meehan, faces a big but disappointing Oregon team from the Pacific Coast. Oregon was whipped a week ago, 53 to 0, by Southern California and Saturday lost to North Dakota, 9 to 0. Harvard eases off somewhat playing Virginia and Fordham entertains West Liberty.

Texans Disappointing

Other major eastern games are mostly intersectional affairs,although no little interest is being shown in the clash at New Haven, Conn., between Yale and Dartmouth. Both teams have been defeated and neither appear to be up to expectations; but the Green has never defeated the Eli and tradition makes this contest one of importance. The others are all intersectional with Carnegie Tech receiving Notre Dame with considerable misgivings at Pittsburgh; Army taking a "breather" against Colorado College at West Point, Princeton host to Michigan, Colgate host to Mississippi College and Navy host to West Virginia Wesleyan.

Texas failed to provide the expected threat against Harvard and went down to a one-sided defeat, 35 to 7. Harvard approached greatness but was helped by the deficiency of the Longhorn defense, which proved utterly inadequate for the style of attack employed by Harvard. The Texans were big and strong, but defenseless against the easterners. Their one touchdown was brought about by a lateral pass at the end of a forward pass. On three other occasions when the Texas offense clicked it ended abruptly by fumbles twice and an intercepted pass, brought about by Harvard aggressiveness. The Harvard spinners, fakes and a few forwards pushed the Texans all over the field. Capt. Barry Wood and Jack Crickard were the outstanding Harvard performers.

Army Not Recovered

Army showed that it had not recovered from the setback against Harvard last week, and Yale improved enough to take advantage and tie the Cadets, 6 to 6. Army's touchdown came as the result of a 68-yard march in the third period and Yale retaliated on the next kickoff when Bud Parker ran 88 yards to the Army goal line. Neither team scored the after point. A serious mishap to Dick Sheridan, little Army end, on the following kickoff affected the Cadets' play and they were on the defensive for the last 10 minutes.

The biggest upset of the East was the victory of Pennsylvania over Wisconsin, 27 to 13. Penn had been coming along slowly against inferior opposition, while the Badgers had defeated North Dakota and Purdue in the Midwest and were expected to beat the Red and Blue. It was a satisfaction to Harvey Harman, coaching his first season at Pennsylvania, and evened up for the Wisconsin victory a year ago. Penn will take on Lafayette this week.

Purdue, another "Big Ten" member, came to Pittsburgh and defeated Carnegie Tech, 13 to 6, while the other Pittsburgh eleven, University of Pittsburgh, went to South Bend, Ind., and went down before the powerful Notre Dame eleven, 25 to 12, the easterners making most of their yardage against the Notre Dame substitutes. The Panthers had not been defeated or scored on.

Dartmouth Sluggish

Dartmouth looked sluggish against Lebanon last Saturday, but won rather easily, 20 to 6. The Big Green will have to improve to defeat Yale this week-end. Fordham easily bested Drake, 46 to 0, and Navy had just enough to win against a much-defeated Princeton team, 15 to 0.

Among the smaller colleges, University of Maine upset Bates, to win, 9 to 6, in the opening of the State of Maine series, and Colby ran over Bowdoin, 32 to 6, in the other title game. Worcester Tech threw a scare into the ranks of the Massachusetts State foliowers and the latter won by a score of 3 to 0, after running up high scores against all other opponents this season. Wesleyan defeated Amherst in the "Little Three" series, while Williams, the other member, was losing to Columbia in New York. The other games: Connecticut Aggies 7, Tufts 7; Marquette 7, Boston College 0; DePauw 14, Boston University 9; New Hampshire 43, Vermont 0; Springfield 54, Middlebury 0; Lafayette 21, Washington and Jefferson 0.

Two Famous Football Ends

CAPT. GEORGE A. ELLERT '32 and ABRAHAM STONEBERG '32
University of Syracuse Football Eleven

GOLF CLUBS TO HELP JOBLESS THIS FALL

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—An appeal to the golf clubs of the United States to join the campaign for unemployment relief funds by holding a one-day tournament this fall has been made by Herbert H. Ramsay, president of the United States Golf Association.

Mr. Ramsay said the suggestion, coming from the national committee on mobilization of relief resources was that nominal entry fees be charged for the tournaments and the money so gained given to some local charity.

"In war time," he said, "Golf clubs through competitions of this kind gave substantial amounts to various relief agencies. The emergency is even greater at the present time and we believe the golfers of the country are willing to help now as they have in the past."

Mr. Ramsay said he wanted it made clear it was not an attempt to raise a national fund and requested that each club give the amounts to some local relief agency.

LALONDE TO PROVIDENCE

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 26 (AP)—Edward C. (Newsy) Lalonde, one-time famous hockey player and last year coach of the Ottawa Senators of the National Hockey League, has signed to pilot the Providence Reds of the Canadian-American Hockey League this year. Lalonde will succeed Sprague Cleghorn, who moves up to manage the Montreal Maroons in the National League. Lalonde had a successful summer as manager of Canadiens team in the International Professional Lacrosse League, his team winning the first championship of the league, defeating Toronto Leafs in a three-game series. He has played hockey with Canadiens and Saskatoon, and has coached Niagara Falls, Quebec, New York Americans and Ottawa.

Eastern Football Scores

HARVARD		**YALE**	
28 Bates	0	19-Maine	0
39-N. Hampshire	0	7-Georgia	26
14-West Point	13	27-Chicago	0
35-Texas	7	6-West Point	6
116	20	59	32
PRINCETON		**ANNAPOLIS**	
27-Amherst	0	13-Will. & Mary	6
7-Brown	19	0-Maryland	6
0-Cornell	33	12-Delaware	7
0-Annapolis	15	15-Princeton	0
34	67	40	19
COLUMBIA		**DARTMOUTH**	
61-Middlebury	0	56-Norwich	6
51-Union	0	61-Buffalo	0
37-Wesleyan	0	14-Holy Cross	7
19-Dartmouth	6	6-Columbia	19
19-Williams	0	20-Lebanon	6
187	6	157	38
WEST POINT		**COLGATE**	
60-Ohio North'n.	0	40-Niagara	0
67-Knox	6	45-St. Lawrence.	0
20-Michigan S.	7	16-Lafayette	0
13-Harvard	14	33-Manhattan	0
6-Yale	6	0-N. Y. U.	13
166	33	134	13
CORNELL		**SYRACUSE**	
68-Clarkson	0	46-St. Lawrence.	6
37-Niagara	6	49-Hobart	0
27-Richmond	0	48-Ohio Wesle.	7
33-Princeton	0	33-Florida	12
		7-Penn State.	0
165	6	183	25
PITTSBURGH		**NEW YORK**	
61-Miami (O.)	0	65-Hobart	0
20-Iowa	0	54-W. V. Wes.	0
34-W. Virginia	0	34-Georgetown	0
32-Western Res.	0	27-Rutgers	7
12-Notre Dame	25	13-Colgate	0
159	25	193	7
BROWN		**WASH. & JEFF.**	
22-Colby	0	14-W. V. Wes.	0
18-R. I. State	0	10-Carnegie T.	7
19-Princeton	7	19-Marshall	0
38-Tufts	12	13-Wes Maryland	12
33-Lehigh	0	0-Lafayette	21
130	19	56	40
CARNEGIE TECH.		**PENNSYLVANIA**	
25-Buffalo	0	32-Swarthmore	7
7-W. & J.	10	14-Frank. & M.	0
13-Georgia Tech	0	32-Lehigh	0
6-Purdue	13	27-Wisconsin	13
51	23	105	20

SPANISH PLAYERS HELD TO A TIE

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—The Racing Club o' Madrid was held at a 1-all tie in the fifth game of its metropolitan series Saturday by the German-Hungarian Sport Club of the German-American Soccer League at Metropolitan Oval, Maspeth, L. I. Gaining the lead midway in the first period, the Spaniards held it until half time and for half an hour thereafter, only to lose it when Tehel tallied on a penalty kick. The play then grew exciting and a bit rougher, but the match ended without further scoring. The tourists were without the services of Rubio, their star forward, who left for Mexico.

ELIGIBILITY COMMITTEE

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26 (AP)—Appointment of a university eligibility committee which will determine the academic eligibility of students to participate in intercollegiate athletics at the University of Pennsylvania was announced Saturday. Appointment of the committee is in accordance with the plan of President Thomas S. Gates for the conduct of intercollegiate athletics at Pennsylvania. The committee also will pass judgment on the eligibility of students to represent the university in other undergraduate activities, such as debating, dramatics and publication work.

EVERTON FIRST IN SOCCER RACE

West Bromwich Albion Club Now in Third Place in English League

LEADING TEAMS BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDING

ENGLISH LEAGUE—First Division

	W	D	L	Gls For	Gls Agst	Pts
Everton	9	0	3	38	21	18
Huddersfield T.	7	3	2	23	14	17
West Bromwich A.	7	2	4	25	12	16
The Arsenal	6	4	2	26	16	16
Sheff Wednesday	7	1	4	36	29	15
Middlesbrough	7	1	4	27	22	15
Sheffield United	6	2	4	21	16	14
Liverpool	6	2	4	26	20	14
Aston Villa	6	1	3	29	15	13
Birmingham	5	3	4	20	19	13
Newcastle	6	0	4	21	14	12
SECOND DIVISION						
Leeds United	8	2	2	22	8	18
Bury	8	2	2	29	15	18
Stoke City	8	1	3	25	11	17
Plymouth A.	7	3	2	26	16	17
Bradford	7	2	3	24	14	16
Wolverhampton W.	7	1	3	27	13	15
Notts Forest	6	2	4	23	21	14
Oldham Athletic	5	3	4	20	17	13
Southampton	6	1	5	22	21	13
Port Vale	5	3	4	20	22	13
Milwall Ath	5	2	5	21	18	12
THIRD DIVISION—NORTHERN SECTION						
Lincoln City	10	0	2	28	7	20
Wrexham	7	4	2	28	15	18
Southport	8	2	3	20	14	18
Gateshead	8	1	3	29	13	17
Darlington	7	2	3	24	14	16
York City	7	2	3	20	20	16
Chester	5	5	3	23	20	15
Crewe Alexandra	6	2	4	23	19	14
Tranmere Rovers	6	1	5	31	15	13
Accrington Stan.	6	1	5	28	29	13
Barrow	6	0	6	18	19	12
THIRD DIVISION—Southern Section						
Southend United	7	5	0	24	10	19
Brentford	8	3	2	24	14	18
Watford	8	1	3	35	22	17
Fulham	7	3	3	38	22	16
B. and H. Albion	6	4	3	18	15	16
Crystal Palace	8	3	3	24	17	15
Norwich City	5	4	3	17	12	14
Coventry City	6	2	4	29	25	14
Exeter City	6	2	5	30	27	14
Bournemouth	6	2	4	25	25	14
Luton Town	8	1	6	23	19	13
SCOTTISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION						
Motherwell	12	3	1	54	16	27
Glasgow Rangers	11	2	2	43	16	24
Glasgow Celtic	8	6	1	43	20	22
Kilmarnock	9	4	3	30	20	22
Aberdeen	9	3	4	31	22	21
St. Mirren	9	1	6	27	22	19
Third Lanark	8	3	5	33	35	19
Heart of M'lothian	7	2	7	21	20	16
Clyde	6	4	5	22	22	16
Dundee	5	5	6	30	32	15
SECOND DIVISION						
East Stirling	11	1	2	37	17	23
Bo'ness	9	2	3	18	22	20
Stenhousemuir	8	3	2	38	24	19
St. Johnstone	9	1	4	34	23	19
Forfar Athletic	8	3	2	37	20	19
East Fife	7	3	5	40	25	17
Hibernian	6	4	4	29	19	16
Raith Rovers	7	2	5	38	28	16
St. Bernards	6	3	5	32	25	15
Montrose	6	3	4	21	18	15
IRISH LEAGUE						
Linfield	8	2	0	32	11	18
Glentoran	7	1	2	37	22	15
Belfast Celtic	5	4	1	19	6	14
Derry City	5	4	1	20	11	14
Clifton Ville	5	2	3	20	18	12
Distillery	4	3	3	27	27	11

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 26—There is a different look about the English League standings today because as the result of Saturday's Association football matches West Bromwich Albion has been displayed by Everton as leader of the first division and Leeds United has gone to the top of the second division in place of Bury. Everton and West Bromwich were both promoted from the lower section at the end of last season, and they distinguished themselves in this campaign by setting the pace in the highest grade of football. At the time of the kickoff Saturday the pair occupied positions as leader and runnerup, but while Everton gained its ninth victory Albion sustained its fourth reverse and slipped down to third place below Huddersfield town. Albion has the same number of points as The Arsenal Club, which brought the league championship to the south of England last season for the first time in history.

The slip which cost Bury the leadership of division two was not such a pronounced one as Albion's and the club has fallen to second place, only because its goal average is not so good as that of Leeds.

Southend United, the only undefeated side in the league, still preserves its slender advantage by one point in the southern section of the Third Division and Lincoln City contrives to keep in front in the north, although here the competition is extraordinarily keen. The first 10 teams in the northern section of the Third Division escaped defeat Saturday and by a coincidence there was a similar phenomenon in the first division of the Scottish League, where Motherwell is making the pace and Glasgow Rangers, Glasgow Celtic and Kilmarnock are following hard in a bunch.

In the Irish League, Glentoran, holder of the championship, is showing form which encourages its supporters to believe it may retain the title. At present it is in second place and three points inferior to the undefeated Linfield.

Gar Wood's Craft Speeds 104 M.P.H.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—Gar Wood, driving Miss America IX, coaxed a speed of 104.019 miles an hour from his craft as an average for two one-mile dashes up and down the Harlem River yesterday. A crowd of 100,000 lined the river banks and peered from bridges and apartment house roofs as the American motorboat speed king sought to exceed Kaye Don's world record of 110 miles an hour.

Racing against his brother Phil, who drove Miss America VIII, Wood put on his speed show as the feature of a regatta staged to aid the unemployment fund of New York City. His speed, timed by telephone stretched along the mile straightaway, exceeded the best previous American mark, 102.256, which he set as a world record in Florida before Don, driving Miss England, raised the record to 103.49 and then 110 miles an hour.

Wood made two attempts to exceed Don's mark and succeeded in completing the necessary mile up and down the river, of which the average speed was taken, only once. He slowed down on the recorded trip to avoid a boat near the end of the second run, and in his final attempt, he throttled down in the second mile when flames poured from Miss America IX's exhausts.

No time was announced for Phil Wood in Miss America VIII, as he failed both times to complete the mile down the river and the mile back. In nautical miles, Gar Wood's time was announced at 90.45 and the speed in statute miles 104.019.

Whether any American record could be claimed was dubious as the times were not made with electrical devices.

ARGENTINE BREAKS RECORDS

BRATISLAVA, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 26 (AP)—Jose Zalaba, Argentine distance runner, broke the Czechoslovakian records for 7000 and 10,000 meters in a race against Josef Kosciak, Czech distance champion, and several other stars yesterday. After defeating Kosciak by more than half a lap at the 7000-meter distance and establishing a new record of 22m. 36s., Zabala continued to run and negotiated the 10,000 meters in 32m. 23s. A heavy track deprived him of a chance to beat Paavo Nurmi's 10,000-meter record of 30m. 2s.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Haverford 2, Moorestown 2.
Lehigh 7, Delaware 0.
Pennsylvania 9, Western Maryland 0.
Springfield 5, Harvard 1.
Stevens Tech. 3, St. John's 0.
Syracuse 0, Penn. State 0.
Temple 6, Rutgers 0.
Wesleyan 3, Amherst 1.

All-Scottish Win Over Boston, 3-0

The All-Scottish field hockey team defeated All-Boston on Saturday at the Buckingham Field, Cambridge, 3 to 0. Miss Nan Scott, brilliant leftinside, scored all three of the goals. The home forces played well defensively and offensively, although their attack was not as concentrated as was that of the winners.

The first score came in the last 10 minutes of the first half on a pass from Miss D. Morison-Inches. Miss Scott scored the other two goals in the second half unassisted.

All-Boston tried hard to score, time and again missing the cage by a narrow margin, which on occasions brought forth premature cheers.

Much credit was given to Miss Barbara Crowe, Boston goalie, who bore up well under the machine-like tactics of the tourists.

The spectators included many physical education directors, players of the game and would-be players. Some of the near-by schools chartered buses to bring students of the game to the side lines, while at least one game, the Jackson College-Connecticut contest, was scheduled early in order that the players could be on the side lines to watch the Scottish ladies. The summary:

ALL-SCOTTISH	ALL-BOSTON
Miss Morrison, lw	rw, Miss Maxim
Miss Scott, li	ri, Miss Apolloni
Miss Morison-Inches, cf	cf, Miss Layson
Miss McKerrow, ri	li, Miss Richey
Miss Adam, rw	lw, Miss Bigham
Miss Pentland lhb	rhb, Miss Bartol
Miss Park, chb	chb, Miss Libby
Miss Yule, rhb	lhb, Miss Bartle
Miss Cormack, lf	rf, Miss Curtis
Miss Butters, rf	lf, Miss Pierce
Miss Cleland, g	g, Miss Crowe

Score—All-Scottish 3, All-Boston 0. Goals—Miss Nan Scott 3 for All-Scottish. Umpires—Miss Barbara Goss, Boston, and Miss V. D. Scongal, Scotland. Time—Two 20m. periods.

SOUTH AFRICANS WIN AT RUGBY AGAIN

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

SUNDERLAND, Eng., Oct. 26—The South African Rugby footballers, now touring the British Isles, played their seventh match and gained their seventh victory when they routed the combined Northumberland-Durham team here Saturday, 41 points (four goals, six tries, one penalty goal) to 0.

The famous "Springboks," whose in-and-out form since their arrival has puzzled the critics, gave a dazzling display of open rugger against an opposition that was hardly in the same class, and the regularity with which they pierced the counties' defense emphasized the scoring power of their backs, especially J. H. Van Der Westhuizen, who seemed to elude all the attempts to tackle him and on one occasion went through almost the entire team by himself. He started this memorable run about 25 yards from his own goal line and went through his opponents like a hot knife through butter, and when he reached the fullback, he punted the ball into the air, ran round the defender, collected the ball again, and touched down for a try.

The tourists are becoming more impressive with every game they play and it looks as if they will be right on the top of their form by the time they meet the representative fifteens of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

MONTREAL A. A. A. WINS THIRD GAME

INTERPROVINCIAL RUGBY UNION STANDING

	W	T	L	For	Agst	Pts
Montreal	3	0	0	73	23	6
Hamilton	2	0	1	28	21	4
Argonauts	1	0	2	25	49	2
Ottawa	0	0	3	16	49	0
Ontario (Eastern Section)						
Balmy Beach	2	0	1	30	8	4
Univ. of Toronto	1	0	1	13	14	2
Kitchener	1	0	2	14	40	2
(Western Section)						
Sarnia	1	1	0	22	7	3
Hamilton	1	1	1	22	36	3
Windsor	1	0	2	31	32	2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Oct. 26—There were no surprises in the four Rugby games in the Interprovincial and Ontario Unions on Saturday. In the former Montreal A. A. A. scored its third successive victory of the regular season when it defeated the Hamilton Tigers 9 to 7, while the Toronto Argonauts won in Ottawa by 8 to 5. In the Ontario Union, Balmy Beach, Canadian champions for 1930, defeated Kitchener, 10 to 0, the first shutout recorded this season in senior football, and Hamilton won from Windsor by 9 to 7.

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BOLTON: 64-66 Deansgate
BRADFORD: 26 Kirkgate; 8-10 Manchester Rd.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BURNLEY: Corner of Chancery St. & St. James St.
CAMBRIDGE: 32 Petty Cury
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.; 139 Queen St.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 25-6 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row
DERBY: 14-16 St. Peter's St.
DONCASTER: 14 St. Sepulchregate; 14 St. Sepulchregate
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.; 39-41 South Bridge
EXETER: 73 High St.
GLASGOW: 21-27 Argyle St.; 130 Sauchiehall St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2-4 Commercial St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly
HEREFORD: 3A St. Peter's St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.; 45 New St.
HULL: 63 Whitefriargate; 13-14 Whitefriargate
IPSWICH: 35 Westgate St.
KEIGHLEY: 42-46 Low St.
LEEDS: 53-55 Vicar Lane; 155 Lower Briggate (Opp Dysons, Jewellers)
LEICESTER: 1A Haymarket
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.; 43 London Rd.; 53-59 Ranelagh St.
MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.; 22-24 Oldham St.; 35 Market St. (immediately opposite Clarion Cafe); 95 Oldham St.
MANSFIELD: 7 Leeming St.; 8 West Gate
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market (1st door from Grainger St.); 34 Blackett St.
NEWPORT: 19 High St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.; 8-9 Beastmarket Hill
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.; 66 Yorkshire St.
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.; 21 Old Town St.
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Place
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate; 17 Friargate
READING: 84 Broad St.
ROCHDALE: 45 Yorkshire St.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
SALFORD: Regent Hse. 250 Regent Rd
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 83-5 The Moor; 96-102 The Moor; 1 Haymarket
SHREWSBURY: 15 Pride Hill
SOUTH SHIELDS: 57½ King St.
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St. (Opp. Boots the Chemists)
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 3-4 Fawcett St.; 48-9 High St. West
SWANSEA: 23 High St.; 3 Oxford St.
WAKEFIELD: 2/4 Jackson's Arcade, Kirkgate
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QUEEN'S RECORD ALMOST BROKEN

Rugby Leaders Tie Score in Last Minute of Game —Toronto Loses

CANADIAN SENIOR INTERCOLLEGIATE RUGBY STANDING

	W	D	L	Points For	Agst	Pts
Queen's	2	1	0	30	14	5
Western Ontario	2	0	1	16	15	4
McGill	1	1	1	20	22	3
Toronto	0	0	3	12	17	0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 26—Queen's University, Canadian intercollegiate Rugby champions and leaders in this year's race, almost had their undefeated record this season broken on Saturday, but they finished strong and Gilmore kicked a goal from placement in the last minute of the game to secure a 9-to-9 tie with McGill. It was the line plunging of Hamlin, Stuart and Gilmore coupled with the kicking of Gilmore and Carter that enabled the tri-color to secure the tie, as McGill made big gains by the forward pass and through the running of Doherty and Hammond.

McGill scored two singles in the first period and Queen's two in the second. After McGill had added a point in the third Gilmore scored on a placement kick, but Doherty made a touchdown for McGill and then converted it.

Queen's scored a single by Carter in the fourth and then Gilmore secured the three points for a placement after Queen's had made a 30-yard gain with a forward pass.

McGILL		QUEEN'S
Newton, Calhoun	lo	ro, Ralph, Waugh
Freeman	lm	rm, Hamlin
Garcelon, Harvey	ll	rl, Stayner, Gorman
Halpenny	s	s, Simmons, Hendershott
Pierce	rl	ll, Murphy, Hilliard
McGillivray, Church	rm	lm, Stuart, McNicol
Griffiths, Fysche	ro	lo, Hallett, Kostiuk
Krukowski	qb	qb, Caldwell
Olker, Talpis	lhb	rhb, McKelvey
Doherty, Talpis	chb	chb, Carter
Hammond, Smythe	rhb	lhb, Gilmore
Young	fw	fw, Reist, Fitton

Score—McGill 9, Queen's 9. Touchdown—Doherty for McGill. Convert to touchdown—Doherty. Goals from placement—Gilmore 2 for Queen's. Rouges—Doherty 3 for McGill, Carter 2 for Queen's. Kick to deadline—Carter for Queen's. Referee—J. O'Brien, Montreal. Umpire—T. Barton, Montreal. Head linesman—G. Kiell, Ottawa. Time—Four 15m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Oct. 26—University of Toronto made only one lapse in its defensive play against University of Western Ontario on Saturday, but this cost Toronto the game. The locals had scored four single points and were leading 4 to 0 with seven minutes to play and their opponents had only had possession of the ball on Toronto's side of the field four times during the game.

Western Ontario took a chance on a forward pass on its own 25-yard line and it produced the winning touchdown. Ward shot the pass to McKay who ran 30 yards and then passed to Kennedy who, when tackled, made another lateral pass to Valeroite, who went over for the touchdown, the play gaining 85 yards. As a result Toronto sustained their third straight defeat while Western Ontario went into second place one point behind Queen's.

Sinclair of the losers was the outstanding player on the field.

WESTERN ONTARIO		TORONTO
McKay, Bell, lo	ro	Bennett, Reynolds
Valeroite, lm	rm	Dewar, Rogers
Young, Veroni, ll	rl	Witzel, Henderson
McDermott, s	s	G. Keith
Tweedie, Gugino, rl	ll	Galloway
Quigley, rm	lm	Laing
McLachlam, Thomson, ro	lo	J. Keith, Crocker
Ward, qb	qb	Twaites
Kennedy, lhb	rhb	Fitzpatrick
Patterson, chb	chb	Sinclair
Brown, Awde, rhb	lhb	Richardson, Arnup
Bryant, fw	fw	Ferguson, Snyder

Score—Western Ontario 6, Toronto 4. Touchdowns—Valeroite for Western Ontario. Convert to Touchdown—Patterson for Western Ontario. Rouges—Sinclair 2 for Toronto. Kick to deadline—Sinclair for Toronto. Referee—H. Foster, Montreal. Umpire—H. Plaxton, Toronto. Head lineman—P. Bartlett, Toronto. Time—Four 15m. periods.

Toronto Captures Canadian Honors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 26—University of Toronto captured the intercollegiate soccer championship on Saturday by defeating McGill, 2 to 1, scoring both goals in the closing minutes of play to offset the score that Jack headed into his own goal during the first half. As a result the title passes from McGill to Toronto. One more game remains to be played in the schedule, McGill playing Royal Military College next Saturday, but as Toronto has won from both, its hold on the championship is unbreakable. The game was one of the hardest staged by elevens from the two universities in recent years and gives Toronto nine titles, McGill six and Queen's one in the 17 years the championship has been at stake.

There was little to choose between the two teams in the first half which was featured by end to end rushes which were spoiled by poor finishing of the forwards. The locals had an edge in play in the last half of the initial period, but McGill went ahead after Little had saved on a penalty kick by Mollot. McGill pressed and Jack headed back toward his own goal and the ball evaded Little. In the second half the winners exerted an almost continual pressure, but the McGill defense, ably backed up by Ross in goal, turned all attacks back, several at the expense of corners which were all cleared. Finally Davidson equalized, three minutes from time, and a minute later King scored the winning goal following a corner kick. The summary:

TORONTO		McGILL
Aldrige, ol	or	Crabtree
Carbert, il	ir	Nolan
Rowland, c	c	Jones
Davidson, ir	il	Mollot
Robinson, or	ol	Carter
Organ, lh	rh	Minnion
King, ch	ch	Owen
McCullough, rh	lh	Ewen
Jack, lh	rh	Harkness
Whitla, rh	lh	Reece
Little, g	g	Ross

Score—Toronto 2, McGill 1. Goals—King and Davidson for Toronto; Jack (through own goal, for McGill). Referee—J. Lamb, Toronto. Time—Two 45m. periods.

CARLSON WINS 7-MILE WALK

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—William Carlson of the New York A. C. won the Metropolitan A. A. A. U. 7-mile walking championship title at Macombs Dam Park, yesterday, in 56m. 25.6s. Morris Davis of the Ninety-second Street Y. M. C. A. was second in 56m. 52s., and Anthony Podbielski, also of the New York A. C., third in 57m. 11s. It was the third year in succession that Carlson had won the title.

NO ICE AT BOSTON ARENA

Because of leaking brine pipes at the Boston Arena there will not be ice for skating or hockey before Thursday and possibly later. The Boston Bruins will continue conditioning at the University Club until ice is available at the Boston Garden, Arena or Providence.

ALL-PHILADELPHIA WINS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—The All-Philadelphia women's field hockey team defeated the All-New York team at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday, 6 to 1. The home team proved to be no match for the visitors, especially in the forward line.

COLLEGE CROSS COUNTRY

Amherst 26, Tufts 29.
Cornell 17, Yale 46.
St. Stphen's 21, C. C. N. Y. 34.
Union 23, Rensselaer 32.
Wisconsin 24, Pennsylvania 37.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL RESULTS

Aberdeen Normal 0, Moorehead Teach. 0.
Alabama 33, Sewanee 0.
Allegheny 26, Adrian 0.
Alma 13, Hillsdale 13.
Annapolis 15, Princeton 0.
Appalachian 7, Catawba 6.
Arnold 0, Trenton S. T. 0.
Augustana 39, Spearfish 0.
Aurora 26, La Salle 0.
Baldwin-Wallace 6, Rochester 6.
Belmont Abbey 26, Mars Hill 6.
Beloit 14, Carroll 2.
Billings P. I. 13, Intermountain Union 0.
Birmingham So. 40, Jacksonville S. T. 0.
Bloomsburg 0, California Teachers 0.
Bluffton 0, Bowling Green 0.
Bluefield 30, Rio Grande 0.
Bowdoin 30, Fort Benning 0.
Bowling Green T. 7, Murray T. 0.
Bradley 18, St. Viator 0.
Brigham Young 31, Western State 0.
Brown 33, Lehigh 0.
Bucknell 46, Gettysburg 0.
California Tech. 6, Redlands 0.
Carbondale 7, McKendree 0.
Carson-Newman 14, Tusculum 0.
Caruthersville 18, Lambuth 13.
Case 13, Akron 7.
Centre 14, Washington 2.
Central College 7, Culver Stockton 0.
Central Teach. 0, Northwestern Teach 0.
Chattanooga 32, Presbyterian 7.
Cheyney Training 40, Princess Anne 0.
Clarkson Tech 13, Buffalo 0.
Colorado Aggies 19, Colorado 6.
Columbia (Ia.) 8, Western Union 6.
Columbia 26, Albany 7.
Columbia 19, Williams 0.
Colby 32, Bowdoin 6.
Connecticut Aggies 7, Tufts 7.
Cotner 14, Midland 0.
Citadel 6, Stetson 0.
C. S. Teach. 20, Michigan N. S. 12.
Dartmouth 20, Lebanon Valley 6.
Davidson 0, Erskine 0.
Delaware 7, Richmond 0.
Denison 0, Wabash 0.
DePaul 31, Hastings 0.
De Pauw 14, Boston 9.
Dickinson 0, Penn. M. C. 0.
Drexel 33, C. C. N. Y. 0.
Durant Teachers 20, Ada Teachers 0.
Eau Claire Teachers 0, Stevens Point T. 0.
Elmhurst 14, Shurtleff 6.
Emory & Henry 20, Elon 14.
Eureka 12, Illinois State Normal 0.
Fairmont State 0, Potomac State 0.
Ferris Institute 19, General Motors 0.
Findlay 13, Detroit C. C. 0.
Florida 13, Auburn 12.
Florida A. & M. 33, Bethune Cookman 2.
Fordham 46, Drake 0.
Franklin 26, Earlham 6.
F. & M. 20, Swarthmore 0.
Georgia 9, Vanderbilt 0.
Greensboro A. & T. 12, John C. Smith 0.
Graceland 13, Chillicothe 0.
Guilford 13, High Point 0.
Gustavus Adolph 15, Hamline 0.
Hamilton 18, Susquehanna 7.
Hampton Institute 44, Livingstone 0.
Harvard 35, Texas 7.
Holy Cross 27, Rutgers 0.
Hope College 39, St. Mary's 0.
Huron 6, Madison 6.
Idaho (Southern Br.) 20, Albion Normal 6.
Illinois College 7, Knox 7.
Indiana 32, Chicago 6.
Indiana Teach. 26, Edinboro Teach. 0.
Iron Mountain 31, Menomine 9.
Iowa State 20, Missouri 0.
Jamestown 40, Dickinson State 0.
Johns Hopkins 20, St. John's 13.
Juniata 14, Westminster 0.
Kalamazoo 17, Albion 0.
Kansas State 14, Oklahoma 0.
Kentucky 20, Virginia P. I. 6.
Kentucky W. T. 7, Murray T. 0.
Kenyon 26, Hobart 7.
Knoxville 6, Morris Brown 0.
Lacrosse Teachers 14, Oshkosh 0.
Lafayette 21, W. & J. 0.
Langley Field 38, Atlantic 0.
Lewiston Normal 19, East Ore. Normal 0.
Lin College 34, Lane 9.
Lincoln 12, Morgan 0.
Lincoln Memorial 6, Johnson City 6.
Long Island 34, Upsala 7.
Louisiana College 13, Mississippi Teach. 0.
L. S. U. 13, Arkansas 6.
Loyola 7, San Francisco 6.
Luther 13, Iowa State Teachers 6.
Maine 9, Bates 6.
Manchester 14, Muncie Tech 6.
Marshall 40, Marietta 0.
Marquette 7, Boston College 0.
Massachusetts State 3, Worcester P. I. 0.
Maryland 43, V. M. I. 20.
Mercer 25, Wofford 7.
Michigan 35, Illinois 0.
Michigan (B) 13, Olivet 0.
Michigan State 6, Georgetown 0.
Milwaukee Teachers 12, River Falls 6.
Minnesota 34, Iowa 0.
Mississippi 20, Southwestern 20.
Monmouth 7, Cornell College 0.
Mount Pleasant 20, Ypsilanti 12.
Mount St. Charles 19, Montana Mines 0.
Moravian 32, Cooper Union 0.
Morningside 18, South Dakota 0.
Morton 13, Concordia 0.
Moorehouse 12, Fisk 0.
Mt. St. Mary's 7, Washington College 0.
Nebraska 6, Kansas 0.
New Hampshire 43, Vermont 0.
New River 0, Waynesburg 0.
New York 13, Colgate 0.
New Mexico 14, Occidental 0.
Nevada 31, Fresno Teachers 13.
Newberry 7, Piedmont 0.
New Orleans 20, Xavier 0.
Niagara 33, Alfred 0.
North Central 20, Lake Forest 13.
North Dakota 0, Oregon 0.
Northland 13, N. S. Normal 0.
Northwestern 10, Ohio State 0.
Notre Dame 25, Pittsburgh 12.
Oberlin 14, Wooster 13.
Oglethorpe 3, Furman 0.
Ohio 13, Cincinnati 7.
Ohio Wesleyan 12, Miami 0.
Oklahoma 10, Austin 7.
Oklahoma Baptist 10, Austin 7.
Oregon State 7, Oregon Normal 0.
Otterbein 30, Ohio Northern 0.
Paris Island M. 20, South Georgia T. 0.
Pennsylvania 27, Wisconsin 13.
Potomac State 12, Fairmount Teachers 0.
Providence 24, Norwich 0.
Puget Sound 18, Linfield 6.
Purdue 13, Carnegie Tech 6.
Rice 32, Arizona 0.
Ripon 34, Lawrence 0.
Rose P. I. 28, Indiana Central 0.
R. I. State 33, Coast Guard 6.
Roanoke 6, Hampden-Sidney 0.
S. D. State 7, N. D. State 0.
Santa Clara 0, West Coast Army 0.
Shenandoah 39, America 6.
Shippensburg 6, Westchester Teachers 0.
Schenay Normal 40, Bellingham Normal 0.
Southern California 6, California 0.
Slippery Rock 38, Clarion 0.
South Carolina A. & M. 57, Allen 0.
Southern 31, Florida B. 0.
Southern Methodist 19, Centenary 0.
Spring Hill 25, Southwestern Louisiana 0.
Springfield 54, Middlebury 0.
Stanford 0, Washington 0.
St. Cloud Teachers 25, Winona Teach. 0.
St. Lawrence 50, Ithaca Phy. 0.
St. Mary's 43, Gonzaga 7.
St. John's (Minn.) 13, St. Olaf 0.
St. Paul 6, Virginia Seminary 2.
St. Paul Luther 26, Earlham 6.
St. Thomas 14, Albright 0.
Superior Teachers 32, Stout Institute 0.
Suil Ross 19, Daniel Baker 0.
Syracuse 7, Penn State 0.
Thiel 39, Bethany 0.
Tempe Teachers 20, Flagstaff Teachers 6.
Tennessee 7, North Carolina 0.
Tennessee P. I. 13, Tennessee Teachers 0.
Texas Mines 31, New Mexico M. C. 6.
Texas Christian 6, Simmons 0.
Texas A. & M. 33, Baylor 7.
Tulsa 28, Creighton 0.
Tulane 33, Georgia Tech 0.
Trinity 25, Haverford 0.
Union 28, Howard 6.
Union 21, Rensselaer P. I. 8.
U. C. L. A. 46, Pomona 0.
Upper Iowa 7, Mount Morris 6.
Ursinus 7, Muhlenberg 0.
Utah 46, Denver 0.
Utah Aggies 12, Wyoming 0.
Valparaiso 20, Crane 6.
Villanova 61, Baltimore 6.
Virginia State 32, Shaw 0.
Wagner 20, New York Aggies 0.
W. & L. 18, Virginia 0.
Washington State 13, Montana 0.
Wesleyan 14, Amherst 6.
West Liberty 37, Concord S. T. 0.
West Point 6, Yale 6.
West Virginia Wesleyan 19, Glenville 14.
Western Reserve 26, Hiram 0.
Wheaton 34, Wartburg 0.
Whitman 20, Pacific 13.
Wilberforce 15, Tuskegee 6.
Wisconsin (B) 13, Northwestern (B) 2.
Willamette 20, Salem 0.
William and Mary 95, Bridgewater 0.

EASTERN BILLIARD TITLE TO PONZI

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—Andrew Ponzi of Philadelphia won the eastern pocket billiards tournament Saturday night and qualified for a place in the national tournament at Philadelphia in December with his fifth straight victory in the round robin play. Ponzi, runnerup in last year's national tournament, won his final match from Arthur Woods of Pawtucket, R. I., 100 to 70 in 14 innings. He had a high run of 41 to Woods' 22.

Woods finished in a tie for second place with the winners of the two afternoon matches Saturday, Peter Judice of New York and George Kelley of Philadelphia. Judice defeated Joseph Procita of Gloversville, N. Y., 100 to 47 in 14 innings. Judice's high run was 40, Procita's 14. Kelley defeated Richard Dalley of New York 100 to 45 in 25 innings, having a high run of 30 to Kelley's 11.

COMISKEY PASSES ON

EAGLE RIVER, Wis., Oct. 26 (AP)—Charles Albert Comiskey, baseball's "Old Roman," who arose from a sandlot player in Milwaukee to the ownership of the Chicago White Sox of the American League, passed away at his summer home near here yesterday. He was the first ball player to arise from the ranks to the full ownership of a major-league club, including both players and grounds.

HENNIGAN WINS TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Oct. 26—James P. Hennigan of Medford, Mass., won the New England A. A. A. U. 15-mile running championship title here yesterday in 1h. 27m. 1s. Clarence H. De Mar of Keene, N. H., was second, and John Semple of the Lynn Y. M. C. A. was third.

U. S. Depression Exaggerated, Frenchman Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—Reports of depression in the United States have been greatly exaggerated in Europe, according to M. André Citroen, French automobile manufacturer, who will leave here tonight on the Ile de France of the French Line for home.

M. Citroen has been in the United States since Oct. 13, during which time he has inspected many of the great automobile manufacturing plants and proposed a world-wide marketing agreement for the automobile industry. He holds that the automotive industry of the United States will produce between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 motorcars in 1932.

In Detroit he found there was very little unemployment and "actually no poor people." Conditions in the United States, he asserted, are not comparable with those in England, Germany or other places in Europe. The large amount of new construction going on in this country, including that which was commenced before the depression, shows that the nation is not suffering seriously, he said.

He illustrated this assertion by calling attention to the new George Washington Memorial Bridge and the Chrysler and Empire State Buildings, which required large expenditures of money. "You do all this in one place in one year here," he said, "whereas in all France only one of these would be as much as we could attempt."

BOB LEE WINS GOLF TITLE FROM NASH

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 26 (By the Canadian Press)—Defeating Jack Nash of London by one stroke, Bob Lee of North Bay, star Queen's golfer, Friday won the intercollegiate golf championship. Lee carded 155 for the 36 holes, while Nash, playing for the University of Toronto, required 156.

Lee led the first 18-hole round play by one stroke, scoring 77 to Nash's 78, and they returned second round scores of 78's each. None of the other competitors was within five strokes.

Varsity players were in the lead for team honors with 15 points, Queen's were second with 10 points, McGill third with 9, and Royal Military College fourth with 2.

In addition to being a clever golfer, Lee is a noted hockey player. He has been center forward for the Tricolor senior team for three years. He is holder of the Northern Ontario golf championship. Nash is a former Ontario provincial titleholder.

TILDEN BEATS KOZELUH

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Oct. 26 (AP)—William T. Tilden 2d, touring American professional, took two hard-fought sets from Karel Kozeluh, Czechoslovakian ace, in an exhibition Saturday. The scores were 6—4, 11—9. Francis T. Hunter, Tilden's associate, defeated Albert Burke, 6—3, 6—3. Tilden and Hunter won the doubles match from Kozluh and Burke, 9—7, 6—1.

SOUTH AFRICANS IN A DRAW

PERTH, Australia, Oct. 26 (AP)—The cricket match between the turing South African team and an eleven representing western Australia ended Saturday in a draw. The scores were: South Africa, 362 for seven wickets, declared, and 151 for three wickets, declared; Western Australia, 205 and 159 for seven wickets.

A Rainbow at Night! Impossible? Aviator Saw One on Air Journey

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—A rainbow at night! Is such a thing possible?

"Yes," says Louis Goldsmith, pilot for the United States Air Lines, "I saw one."

"Yes, indeed," says Mr. Thomas Roger Reed, meteorologist, and forecaster for the United States Weather Bureau here, "I never saw one but such a phenomenon is theoretically possible."

The question came up when Mr. Goldsmith reported seeing a rainbow at night while flying on the Seattle-Salt Lake City route.

He tells the story as follows:

"I was flying south from Seattle to Portland. There were rain clouds at a lower level, the ceiling being approximately 1000 feet. My weather reports indicated clear weather near Portland so I decided to climb up through the clouds and fly above them. I noticed a 'hole' in the clouds and proceeded to climb up.

"When I got above, the moon was shining brightly. I looked down and saw the moon rainbow. It was in the form of a circle but it lacked the rainbow's usual colors of the spectrum, being rather grayish. Nevertheless, it was very distinct."

Mr. Reed, in confirming this observation, declared that probably many persons have seen lunar rainbows but as the color cannot be distinguished because of the faint light the rainbow appears to be white. The colors are there, however—all the colors of the prism. The only difference between a daytime and a nightime rainbow is that in the former the sun is behind you while in the latter it is the moon.

As for the circular rainbow, that is explained by Mr. Reed as follows:

"Stationed on earth we see but half the circle because we are right in the middle of the arc, with the horizon cutting off the lower half. But if you are in an airplane you can see the whole circle, depending on the distance from which the rainbow bands are reflected towards you.

"The sun or the moon is always directly back of you and that is why the airplane casts its shadow right in the center of the circle. When a pilot, as in the case of Mr. Goldsmith, gets above the clouds with the sun or moon above him the rainbow, of course, is below and the shadow of the plane falls on the clouds."

WINTER WHEAT ACREAGE

CHICAGO, Oct. 26—A heavy reduction in winter wheat acreage for the 1932 crop is anticipated in Burlington territory this fall. Reports indicate a reduction of 35 per cent in Illinois, 30 per cent in Iowa, 10 per cent to 15 per cent in Missouri, 15 per cent in Nebraska and 23 per cent in Colorado, while little change is likely in Wyoming.

Prosperity Pool Declared to Need Advertising Help

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Courageous advertising to take advantage of the resources unlocked by President Hoover's $500,000,000 credit pool, to back it up, to bring new products into the market and put more men to work is now called for, according to the Advertising Federation of America.

"The plan of the President presents a definite oportunity and at the same time gives tremendous encouragement to American industry and business," declared the federation's board of directors, meeting here.

"New products," they said, "capable in their attractiveness and usefulness of persuading millions of men and women back to buying mood, actually are in existence today, awaiting in the laboratory and the factory a call to market now long overdue.

"Vigorous selling and courageous advertising for these goods are a vital need of the day. Aggressive selling, which includes active advertising, will create lively interest in new and old products alike and wear down the resistance factors of fear and an abnormal unwillingness to spend."

DICKINS & JONES

For All Girls' Wear

DICKINS & JONES outfit modern youth for all her activities and festivities. Every garment combines smart simplicity of style with absolute reliability in wear, at a moderate price. If you study true economy, remember . . . "Dickins & Jones for girls' wear."

The delightful frock illustrated is of Rayon Taffeta in beautiful shades of maize, shagreen, lupin and coral, or in black or white. Lengths: 44, 46, 48 in. All sizes one price . . . 49/6

DICKINS & JONES, LTD.
REGENT ST., LONDON, W. 1
ENGLAND

NOTE TO OUR OVERSEAS FRIENDS—Owing to fluctuating rates of exchange, remittances should be made in English currency.

This Bureau and other furniture can be purchased on deferred terms to approved accounts if so desired.

Built by British Craftsmen

2 ft. 6 ins. Walnut Bureau, beautifully figured with carved Queen Anne legs. Interior fitted for stationery. Fall supported by automatic slides. Price . . . . . 10 GNS.

COZENS

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Telephone: AMBassador 1144

The new CHESTERFIELD

Here is an entirely new Coat which should be of considerable interest to men desiring the latest model, at a price which assists them in the present-day need for careful expenditure.

It is a close-fitting Coat a little longer, six buttons, and square-build shoulders, lightly rounded to the arm.

Each Coat is made with a care that is reflected in its appearance, and is perfectly cut and beautifully tailored in every detail.

Price — 3 Guineas

There are also other qualities and models in stock.

MEAKERS

SUPER STORES FOR MEN

47-48 PICCADILLY, W. 1 37-39 CHEAPSIDE, E. C. 2

And at 45 Shops throughout London and Provinces

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BARKERS OVERCOATS

For Business, Town or Country Wear

WHATEVER your choice of style of Overcoat—you will be readily served at Barkers!

In the Man's Shop, now so famous in Kensington, there are over 7,000 Overcoats to choose from—all of a quality and cut consistent with the Famous Barker Standard.

The S.B. HARLEY OVERCOAT

The Harley is made to the single-breasted style of Chesterfield with soft-rolling, single-breasted lapels, fly fronts, straight hanging back, and cross pockets. Fitted with a large inside pocket, size 12x12ins., for carrying instruments, documents, etc. The Harley is carried out in Dark Grey Cheviot Velour cloths. Price . . . . . 5 GNS.

Other prices 8 Gns., 7 Gns., 6 Gns., 4 Gns. and 63/-

The BERKELEY OVERCOAT

The Berkeley is again the season's favourite model. Many new points in the cut and style have been added and it now represents one of the smartest coats it has yet been possible to devise. In Navy Blue and Grey velour Cloths, these being the Season's most fashionable shades. Each coat is lined and faultlessly tailored. Price 84/-

Other prices 8 Gns., 7 Gns., 5 Gns., 73/6, 63/-, and 49/6.

The Berkeley is also available in fine quality West of England Saxony Cloths in shades of light, medium, and Dark Greys; light and medium Fawns, Browns. Price 105/-
All Wool Tweeds in shades of light and medium Fawns, Browns, and Greys, etc. Price 84/-

The New Season's MAYFAIR OVERCOAT

Cut on the lines of a double-breasted Chesterfield. It is made with three-button front, smart lapels and straight, loose-hanging back. Men of stout build will welcome this model as it gives a slim line and is exceedingly smart and comfortable to wear. Available in fine quality West of England Saxonies in shades of Greys, Fawns and Brown, in neat herringbone and twill designs, also in Navy Blue and Dark Grey Velour cloths. Price . . . . . 5 GNS.

Other prices 8 Gns, 7 Gns. and 6 Gns.

UNDERWEAR

Men's Underwear
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British Made
VESTS and PANTS
Men's Natural Pure Wool Underwear

Winter weight guaranteed unshrinkable. Made specially for Barkers from long staple pure wool yarns, that will give satisfaction in both wear and washing. Will not irritate most sensitive skins, fully fashioned, perfect fitting. Vests, Pants to ankle or Trunk Drawers. 34, 36, and 38 ins. 3 suits 58/6. For sizes 40, 42, 44 ins., rising 1/- each size.

PRICE, EACH 9/11

PYJAMAS
British Made
Artificial Silk & Cotton Pyjamas
Formerly 15/6

made from a delightfully soft fabric, which is very durable and has a bright, silk-lined lustre that is retained throughout wear. Best make and finish, smart stripes of Pink, Blue, Mauve and Gold on white grounds. Made with the fashionable "Two-way" collars. Price per suit 12/9
3 suits 36/-

John Barker & Compy. Ltd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Phone Western 5432

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Daddy Gets Into Mischief

By M. A. BATCHELOR

ONE day, when they were all at breakfast, Mother told Dick and Tessie that she was going away for three weeks, and was leaving them in Daddy's charge. They would go to school every morning, of course, but there would be all the afternoons and evenings and Saturdays and Sundays to be good in. "And don't let Daddy get into mischief!" she said.

Tessie looked up in surprise. Then she gave a little gurgle of laughter. "Oh, Mother, fancy Daddy in mischief!" she said. "Why, what could he do?"

It seemed so strange not to see Mother's smiling face the next morning when they came down to help Daddy eat his eggs and bacon. They had had their own breakfast much earlier, and soon would have to start for school.

"Now, what are you going to do this afternoon?" asked Daddy.

Dick and Tessie looked at each other. They lived in a beautiful old house in the country, and loved their home very much, but there were no other children living near them, and sometimes, on long summer afternoons, it was rather difficult to think of something fresh to do.

"Let's garden," suggested Dick at last.

"I helped Mother weed yesterday, and there isn't one single weed left in the whole place," said Tessie mournfully.

"Well, let's play we're on a desert island," said Dick.

"Oh, no, let's write to Mother," said Tessie.

"But nothing has happened yet. Let's—oh let's go down to the farm."

"Ye-es. Or let's go to the wood——"

"And dig up some teeny weeny ferns for Mother——"

"And paddle in the brook, and——"

"Oh, yes! Let's!"

"No one has asked me what I want to do," said Daddy sadly.

"Oh, Daddy, do tell us!" cried both the children at once.

"I'm going to get into mischief," said Daddy, looking so mysterious that shrieks of joy followed his announcement.

"What kind of mischief? Do let us help you!" they both clamored.

* * *

"Yes, you shall help all right. But not another word about it now. I'll tell you everything when you come back from school. Top marks, remember! Something nice to put into Mother's letter this evening!"

But it was not easy to get top marks that morning. Never had the classes seemed so long, and never had the children been so glad when the moment came to put on their hats. Full of excitement, they ran all the way home.

In the dining room, Nanny, with Baby Peter in her arms, met them. "You're to have lunch by yourselves," she told them. "The master is in the drawing-room with the door locked, and such a noise going on! No, I can't tell you what he's doing. But something queer he's up to, I'm sure!" And Nanny went off laughing.

Full of wonder, the children had their lunch, while they discussed what the "secret" could possibly be. The house was very old, and the drawing-room was a long way from the dining room, so they could not hear any of the noises Nanny had spoken about.

Presently the door opened, and Daddy came in. He looked very hot; his hair was rough, his coat was off, and his shirt sleeves were rolled up above his elbows. And how dirty his hands and arms were! He went to the sideboard, and had a long drink of iced lemonade, and then he sat down at the table.

"Well, you two, I can see you are just bursting with questions," he began.

"Oh, Daddy, are you building something?" asked Tessie eagerly, "or have you discovered a secret door leading to a dungeon?"

Tessie, you see, was romantic, as people sometimes are who live in very old houses.

Daddy shook his head, and then he told them that a short time ago he had found a wonderful old book in his library. In it was an account of the house as it had been hundreds of years ago when Queen Elizabeth was reigning over England. One room was described as the Banquet Hall, and Daddy thought it must be the one they used as a drawing-room now.

"And if it is the Banquet Hall it has beautiful frescoes all over the walls, which have been covered with wallpaper," said Daddy.

"Do you mean dark walls like this room?" Tessie asked, looking round at the black oak panels which she thought rather gloomy.

"Oh, no," said Daddy. "Frescoes are pictures painted right onto the wall."

"Instead of paper?" cried Tessie excitedly.

"I've seen a fresco," said Dick, nodding his head. "Don't you remember, Daddy, you showed me one at Hampton Court Palace where King Henry VIII used to live. It was fine, all knights and ladies in queer clothes, and some big dogs too. Rather like tapestry."

"Oh, how lovely!" cried Tessie, clapping her hands. "Fancy having pictures all over the walls to look at. Are they very old, Daddy?"

"Very, very old if they are there. But come along and be let into the secret!"

At the door of the drawing-room both children gave a little gasp. It was a very long, beautiful old room, but now it looked a strange sight. The carpet was rolled up at one end, the pictures were piled into a corner, while the furniture was upside down with the legs sticking into the air. At one end of the room there were two stepladders with a board stretched across them, and on the board stood Barnes the chauffeur, pulling the beautiful gold-and-white wall paper off the walls. In some places it hung down in great strips, and there was a lot of white dust everywhere.

"Oh!" thought Tessie, "what would Mother say if she came in now?"

"What a jolly mess," said Dick.

"It is rather," said Daddy; "that's why Barnes and I are working so hard to get it done before Mother comes back."

"But s'posing—oh, s'posing there aren't any frescoes!" said Tessie.

"Then I'll have to get men in to paper the room again. But come along. You two are going to help, and here's a corner to begin on. It's a nice easy place."

Daddy gave them each a little sharp bit of tin to scrape the paper with. Sometimes it came off easily in nice long pieces, but sometimes it had to be moistened with small sponges that Daddy had provided. It was very exciting work, and Dick liked it, but Tessie found it rather hard for her little fingers, and she could not help wondering what Mother would say if she saw her lovely room in such a mess. "Daddy really has got into mischief!" she thought as she tugged at the paper.

The afternoon sun came pouring into the room, and it looked so cool in the garden under the beeches.

"How are you getting on, Tessie?" asked Daddy.

"Not very well," she said dolefully. "My paper sticks so." And she gave an extra hard dig into the plaster with the tin. A large portion of the plaster suddenly came away, and Tessie gave a cry.

* * *

"Oh, Daddy! Do come and see. There is a picture! There really is!"

Sure enough, it was a picture of a lady's hand, showing faintly through the white dust, a beautiful slender hand with a crimson sleeve coming down to the wrist.

How excited everyone was! Daddy and Barnes began sponging away very carefully, and soon quite a big piece of fresco was uncovered. Daddy was so pleased he laughed like a boy, and Tessie felt very glad that she had been the first to discover it.

"That's enough work for you to do today," Daddy decided when the lady's arm and crimson gown and long gold chain had come to light, and Tessie ran out into the garden to tell Nanny and Baby Peter all about it.

When next she went into the big room she found a new large picture to look at. It was of a knight on a fine horse, with a bird on his hand. There were two dogs with lovely slender long legs, and a dear little fawn looking over its shoulder. But the lady in the crimson dress was her favorite, for she had such sweet, kind eyes, with a little smile in them, and she was holding up a beautiful flower with a golden center and four square petals.

"Brave lady to smile for hundreds of years under that plaster," said Daddy.

"I expect she knew she'd come out one day," said Dick.

"How excited she must have been when she heard us all tapping!" said Tessie.

And then came the great day when Mother was to come home. Not a word about the wonderful walls had crept into the letters, so she knew nothing of what had happened while she was away.

How glad she was to see them all again! And how nice the house looked! And now, she said, she really must go into the drawing-room.

They all followed her, Daddy looking just as eager as Dick and Tessie. The beautiful room was quite ready now. Daddy had had people in to help him, and all down the walls were pictures of knights and ladies; of pages, horses and dogs, with castles peeping over the tops of the trees.

Mother opened the door, and stopped with a little cry. At first she thought Daddy had had a new paper put on as a present, but then she saw what it was.

"Daddy!" she said, "what have you been doing?"

"We all did it, Mother," said Tessie.

"Tessie found the crimson lady," said Dick. "Isn't she lovely?"

"Do you like it?" asked Daddy, smiling.

"It is so wonderful I can't realize it yet," said Mother. "So that old book you found was perfectly right. What a lot of new pictures we have suddenly got!"

"And what a lot of stories," said Tessie. "It's like a big book, going on and on."

"And everyone can share it at the same time; and we can't tear the pages," said Dick.

Mother went slowly down the long room looking at the quaint figures in their strange costumes.

"We shall have to start and find out all the interesting things about these people," said Daddy, who was very pleased.

"That will be the best game we have ever played," said Mother, and everyone agreed with her.

October Days

October's here, the leaves fly 'round—
Gold and red upon the ground,
Lovely things to scuffle through,
Overhead the sky's bright blue.
Soon will come gray days and rain
But we're glad fall's here again.

D. C. M.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Mother Goose Jumble Puzzle published Oct. 19.

1. Pail. 2. Sheep. 3 Fiddlers. 4 Horn. 5. Dog. 6. Candlesticks. 7. Wall. 8. Plum. 9. Spider. 10. Children. 11. Fair. 12. Cat. 13. Pickled peppers.

October Calendar Puzzle

October is harvest time, when fruits and vegetables are gathered and stored away for winter use. Starting at any letter, and reading up or down, right or left, or diagonally, see if you can spell the names of three kinds of fruit, and nine kinds of vegetables, usually gathered in the fall.

Happy Days With Our Attic Family

WE THREE sisters, Julia, Virginia and I, had all sorts and conditions of dolls, from the one beautiful and much-cherished wax child, named May, with her wonderful brown eyes that opened and closed, to the diminutive china baby measuring just one inch. We also had a large collection of rag children, created from cast-off woolen stockings, worsted shawls and the like.

Perhaps we loved the improvised ones best of all. Our special delight was to discover in the cornfield a babylike pumpkin which we could dress up; but always the pumpkin babies proved short-lived. Mikey was a particularly interesting member of our family, largely because of his weighty qualities. He was no other than a pinking-block of that day, and to his head adhered bits of variegated wool from the cloth that had been "pinked," which made him very desirable. We possessed several clothes-pin children, though they were never quite so appealing as the others.

The "father" of our family was George, a wooden doll painted white, with nails driven in for eyes. George was not so much treasured by us girls as he was by our elders, having descended from our great-grandmother's day, and by our time had been in the family more than a century.

This happy family of ours lived in one corner of the unfinished attic in our Wisconsin farm home, and none of the happiness of later years has ever had quite the quality of the hours spent in their company. It was no detriment whatever that the attic was perpetually hot and stuffy. On the contrary, this lent "atmosphere" to the permanent array of spider-webs, the red and yellow ears of corn hanging from the rafters, the cradle that had faithfully served the entire family, the piles and piles of Harper's and Godey magazines tied into bundles, the fishing rods, and the ancient lantern, cowhide trunk and iron-trimmed chest that had traveled all the way from their home in the Netherlands many, many years before.

The floor of our play corner was luxuriously covered with a discarded white oilcloth from the kitchen table; the "piano" had once been a corrugated firebrick; the many tables and chairs that the room afforded were constructed from the lids of pasteboard band-boxes, cut into fascinating shapes and sizes and supported by long nails that served as legs.

We were greatly pleased whenever we discovered a candy box that contained a tray, as it was promptly transformed into a priceless trunk for the many imaginary travels abroad. No modern traveling bag has ever brought the joy and comfort of those we fashioned from small paper cartons with their pink tape handles! Marvelous beds were created from various boxes for our quaint family of dolls, and, in fact, the household was a most complete one in every way.

Liza was perhaps our choicest possession, not entirely because of her much-prized china head, feet and hands, her black hair and vivid red cheeks, but because she had been handed down from the large and gorgeous collection of a city cousin. The dreams she inspired were rosy ones—of a far-away place called a city, filled with wondrous dolls, toys, street lamps, and gayly dressed people!

Liza bore the distinction of being the "mother" of five. The eldest child, Gertie, resembled her "father" in her rag construction, and wore long and heavy hair of black yarn taken from the family knitting bag. Minnie, the next in line, possessed a complete china body and could stand upright unassisted, which made her most attractive. Tom we had a great fondness for, inasmuch as he was a little black china boy! The society branch of the family was Ruby, a smartly dressed clothes-pin, while the infant in long clothes was a tiny pink chess man.

And so this unique little family lived happily on, bringing daily joy to three appreciative little girls.

* * *

One memorable summer day, with the rain beating against the dingy attic windows, which always presaged a day with the dolls and no out-of-door duties, we decided that Liza's family should have a party. During the festivities, while Liza was seated at the piano, we saw her suddenly reel from the gourd piano stool and plunge headlong down into the space between the joists of the unfinished floor!

We little sisters were speechless, and gazed long and silently into the yawning dark hole. Finally, always resourceful and undaunted, Virginia procured a fishing rod from its resting place on the attic beams, and by means of a crooked pin attachment fished long and patiently for the lost treasure. Julia, the serious one of the rescuers, *knew* we'd find her, while I—the youngest—looked wonderingly and confidently on. But Virginia's efforts were futile.

The years rolled steadily on—as years have a habit of doing—and the memory of the little attic playhouse and Liza's sudden disappearance lingered with us sisters down the years.

Nearly half a century passed, until, a few years ago, the farmhouse was remodeled. And there, between the second floor ceiling and the attic floor, safely cradled and preserved, lay our precious little Liza, just as beautiful to us, to be sure, as she was on that rainy morning of long, long ago.

A. B. P.

When John Is Gypsy John

He has no house with doors and keys,
But a little brown tent beneath the trees.

He doesn't sleep on a shiny bed,
But on green pine boughs his hands have spread.

No button is pressed to give him light,
But the stars shine down on him all night,

And sounds of the night-time softly creep
Into a lullaby bringing sleep.

When the robin sings, and the east is red,
Gypsy springs from his sweet-smelling bed,

And he washes his face in a cool little brook,
And builds a wee fire his breakfast to cook,

And all the day long he grows happy and wise
With the birds, and the bees, and the gay butterflies.

ELLEN G. PARKHURST.

Crows

Three black crows
In a tall tree.
Three black crows
Look down at me.
"Caw, caw caw,"
They cry,
"Pity a boy like that
Can't fly."

Three black crows
In a tall tree.
Three black crows
Look down at me.
"Caw, caw caw,"
They say,
"What does he find to do
All day?"

SERENA ROBINSON.

Mail Bag

Fresno, California

Dear Editor:
Dear Buzzy:

I live at the Young Women's Christian Association here in Fresno, and I can tell you I have a very fine home. All the girls like me and play with me. Sometimes I get behind the radiator and hide; then they throw a ball, and when they least expect it I bounce out at it and they jump and shout with laughter. I have many toys, as you can imagine, where there are so many, many nice people and I am the only kitten.

One day this summer a young traveler arrived here in knickers and boots. She said she was short of funds (whatever that means), and when Mrs. X, the lady who has charge here, heard this she treated her very kindly and took her upstairs to a nice room with two large French windows which open out on a beautiful bed of flowers and palm trees. Well, she just couldn't stop the tears from coming, she was so grateful. And do you know, they never charged her a cent and she stayed from Saturday until Monday!

On Sunday morning she awoke at 5 o'clock and read from her books, which she always carries with her, and some reprints of articles that were given to her by a kind lady in Bakersfield, California, and she felt well fed, but someone knocked at the door and asked her if she had had breakfast, and said Mrs. X wanted her to have breakfast with her, and then when she was coming out of the room someone stopped her and asked if there was anything she could do for her." My!" she said, "this is heaven—everyone is so loving and kind. I don't know how to thank you all."

Well, she had a dandy breakfast and another one on Monday. When she was coming out of the house in the afternoon, someone stopped in a big car and asked her where she was going and said, "Get in, I'll take you there." "Well, this is surely a real Christian association," she thought.

This place is just like a big home with a kind mother always making everyone happy. Each girl has a pullman kitchen, a place in the refrigerator, a locker and bin. They pay $12 a month for two in a room, $21 for a single room. This includes laundry, electric iron, ice, sewing machine, showers and baths and recreation. They only have to buy their food and cook it.

I am a fortunate kitten to be here, I know. This is how I came. Mrs. X found me outside the door one morning in spring. She guessed I was about a month old, and as no one seemed to own me she took me in and fed me. One of the girls called me Josephine, and that is what they have called me ever since, and I have adopted myself to this home. I am Josephine Christian Association. How, how do you like that for a name? They have a party here every month, the girls club together and hire someone to cook for them, hire an orchestra and decorate all the rooms. My! they have one grand time, and I get in on all this, too.

Well, Buzzy, I wish you were here to visit me and see all the flowers and palms that California grows. You could always run out of doors for it never gets cold here. We always have flowers and greens growing and plenty of fruit. The orange trees are wonderful, and everything is in abundance.

The young lady with the boots is writing this letter to you for me, and she said she wished she could write more, but it would take up too much space. She has not told you half of the nice things about this Christian association. She'll never forget Fresno, and hopes that all the people in town will read this letter and know how happy they made her and how grateful she is to have had the privilege of visiting their town and receiving their kind hospitality.

Please give my love to Sponge and Snubs, the Editor, and all the boys and girls.

Your kitten friend,

JOSEPHINE C. A.

When You Travel

Do you plan to patronize the railroads, steamship lines, airways, bus routes advertised in The Christian Science Monitor?

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Do you send to the Monitor's Travel Information Bureau in Boston your ticket stubs, or a note telling of your patronage of Monitor travel advertisers?

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The Christian Science Monitor
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107 Falmouth Street Boston, Mass.

THE HOME FORUM

The Sociability of Cats

I HAVE just opened my door to a visitor: a gentleman who did not knock, or ring, or make his presence known by any audible means, but who walked up the path to my door in perfect confidence that he would be admitted for his daily call. He wears a black coat which he keeps exquisitely neat, an immaculate white vest, white shoes, and white gloves. In spite of the frequency of his visits, he asks for nothing in the way of refreshment beyond an occasional dish of water. He is the only one in the neighborhood who has had the good manners to call on me since I moved into my studio about a month ago. His neighborliness is appreciated for its own sake, and it is also a rebuke to those less cordially inclined. It is, further, a striking contradiction to the mistaken conception held by most people concerning his race, for my friend is a large black cat.

The origin of the myth that cats are haughty and self-sufficient, if not actually averse to human companionship, is a mystery that defies solution. An equal mystery is how such a myth has managed to persist, in the face of constant and overwhelming evidence to the contrary. Certain cats may be haughty and self-sufficient, but they are a negligible minority. The average cat demands companionship and demands it insistently. He responds to attention as readily as, if less boisterously than, a dog; he needs and enjoys human society, and his social attributes are plainly apparent to anyone who is willing to allow the cat to show them.

Those who know cats will support these contentions. Only those will deny them who have accepted inherited prejudices against the cat, without making any effort to arrive at the truth by the simple and pleasant method of becoming acquainted with a few cats of good standing.

I speak from experience. I, too, once thought cats haughty and self-sufficient. I was a victim of the same fallacy by which Maeterlinck was deceived, and by which all are deceived who suppose his Tylette to be typical of cats.

After some years of city life, in which I knew cats only as gaunt creatures attacking garbage pails, darting down back alleys and publishing their woes to mankind at night, I moved to a village where cats play an important and respected part in the community. Our social population includes black cats and tiger cats, white cats and yellow cats, fat cats and thin cats, big cats and little cats, young cats, old cats, long-haired cats, short-haired cats, Siamese cats, cats with double paws—a universe, a galaxy of cats. Given this wealth of material, plenty of time, and an absence of more trivial interests, it should not be difficult to arrive at a just estimate of the character of cats. This, I flatter myself I have done.

An affable furry giant, named Salt, was the means of my introduction to a new and correct view of cats. He welcomed us on our arrival in the village, and called every day to see how we were getting on. He was a great white polar bear of a creature who belonged to nobody. Like Diogenes, he preferred a place in the sunshine to all the rights of citizenship and property in the world. Everybody fed him, everybody knew him, everybody liked him. He, in turn, liked everybody. He would come on the instant when called. If invited to go walking, and sometimes when not invited, he would trot along beside you to the amusement of lookers-on. If he wanted to visit you, bolted doors and locked windows could not thwart his intention. Whether he came down the chimney, like St. Nicholas, or through the keyhole, like Puck, we could never find out; but, on the hour set for his visit, we would discover him serenely seated in the middle of the parlor floor, the doors and windows being closed, and his means of ingress a mystery to all but himself.

Salt was no dog in the manger—or his cat equivalent. He preferred a nomad's life for himself, but he kept an astute green eye open for the welfare of his friends. He told a homeless comrade that we had a warm house, and food in the cupboard, and no cat. Also, that he had thoroughly investigated the situation, and from the points of view of social standing and treatment of animals he could recommend us highly. The friend called, and after that we had a cat.

The friend's face and underpinnings were white, like Salt's, but on her back she wore a coat of glossy tiger. Out of respect to Salt, whom she slightly resembled, we named her Saltina. It soon developed that she, too, had a homeless friend whom she invited to call on us just in case—The ruse worked; soon we had two cats. The second cat was tiger without any white, and inevitably became Tina. It was Tina's custom to call on the neighbors frequently, to their great delight, and she accompanied me on my pilgrimages to the mail box. Salt went his way, and in time we saw him no more; but Saltina and Tina remained.

Peanut was an incredibly fat yellow kitten, belonging to a neighbor. He carried about with him a perpetual rattle, called a purr, and he visited us faithfully. Mollie was a dainty and homeless one. She sat on the fence of an empty house and looked so appealing that she enlisted seven champions in her behalf, each of whom, unknown to the others brought her edibles substantial and insubstantial, ranging from canned salmon to ice-cream cones. Skipper, our cat of the hour, joins us when we have guests for supper. He begs his food like a dog, and eats buttered toast with us for breakfast. Nip, the latest comer, was a scrawny, yellow infant with ears too big and hind legs too high for him. When we replied to his insistent wails by admitting him to our home and hearts, he nearly lost his small yellow head from joy. His contortions and convolutions were beyond all description; nor would he eat until he had recovered somewhat from the sheer ecstasy of being spoken to and petted. And there is Old King Cole, the black-frocked dignitary who calls daily at my studio for the sheer pleasure of my society. He is sleek and well fed and has a home of his own. He wears a collar from which a metal disk hangs, stamped with the figures, "No. 480." I have asked him to explain this medal and its cryptic inscription, but modesty forbids his telling me where or how he won it.

These cats, selected from a wide cat acquaintance purely at random, are not exceptions to the supposed rule that the cat is an indifferent and unsocial animal. They are, on the contrary, verifications of the actual fact that the cat depends for his well-being on human companionship quite as much as on his customary food and drink. Even the lover of cats has been deceived by the widely advertised superstition regarding the cat's alleged unsociability. He will defend his friend, and staunchly, but on the ground that he either prefers the cat's hauteur or loves him in spite of it. But let him console himself. No such backhanded defense is needed. If he will recall the cats he has known, and look at them as they actually were, instead of through the smoky glass of inherited prejudice, he will discover that he may love his friends in the future, not in spite of their unsocial characteristics, but because of their preëminently social ones.

It is often objected to cats that they will not go walking with one, like dogs. This, I make bold to assert, is because they are not encouraged to do so. The cat's inclination is to follow people, as many know to their embarrassment. With any encouragement, even without actual discouragement, this inclination would soon become a habit. We shut our cats in the house, or invent ruses to distract their attention, so that they will *not* follow us when we go out. I am constantly resisting the temptation to begin conversations with sociably minded cats on the street, lest they follow me home. Sometimes they follow me, whether I talk to them or not.

This unrecognized proclivity of cats was corroborated by an episode I saw from my window the other morning. I heard a man repeat the words all dogs know to their sorrow: "Go home! Go home!" I looked, but saw no dog. The words were reiterated in a tone which admitted of no argument. Again I looked; still no dog. As it did not seem probable that the man was addressing empty space, or that the dog should be invisible, I continued to look. The only creature in sight was a black cat who stood in the middle of the street facing the man. The command was repeated: "Go home, I tell you!" The cat sat down slowly and with pathetic reluctance. The man went on out of sight. The cat opened a wide red mouth and protested vehemently against the wrong that had been done him. Then, having made his feelings on the matter generally known, he got up and trotted home, as he had been told.

Let it not be assumed that my defense of cats implies a dislike of, or indifference toward, dogs. It is simply that the sociability of dogs needs no defense. It receives constant and wide publicity; whereas the sociability of cats, though paramount among their virtues, still awaits public discovery and acknowledgment.

B. B. B.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

A Shoemaker of Zanzibar

The sun blazed from a sky of peerless sapphire, and the fierce white light reflected from the tall Arab houses was dazzling. Off the main road was Changa Bazaar, a restless, active place, three yards wide, where storekeepers sat all day and all night, in the midst of their wares, eating and sleeping between the intervals of attention to customers. Attracted by a rhythmic tapping, I peered into a place much like a cave, dimly lit by a spluttering cotton wick in a small tin of coconut oil. It was a shoemaker's shop. Furtive eyes glared at me from beneath shaggy brows, and brightened when they saw I was English, because it meant good business.

"Shoe for you?" he queried, pointing to my feet.

"Make me shoes by tomorrow, this time?" I asked, believing it impossible, as it was already noon.

His head bent meditatively over his work, and he commenced tapping. I watched him a few moments, and, thinking I had challenged his powers as a workman, made to move away.

"No want shoes now?" he demanded, looking up quickly with appealing eyes.

"Tomorrow finish?" I reiterated.

"All finish," he assured me, shrugging his shoulders jerkily.

"Take off shoe. Me measure foot."

He gripped my foot, placed it on a piece of dirty-looking brown paper, and began to trace its shape in blue pencil. Feeling my foot with both his hands, apparently making a mental picture of the shape, he hastily made three other measurements, wrote them in Hindustani, and muttered "Finish."

Then looking up at me with a flashing smile he said, "Fifteen rupees. This time tomorrow, shoe all finish."

I gave a low whistle, and wondered where in London I could get a pair of shoes, made to measure, for one pound.

"Too much? Everything dear since war," he said anxiously, thinking my whistle a protest about the price.

"Tomorrow. Salaam," I answered, walking away.

About midnight I happened to pass through the bazaar. A light spluttered in the cavelike shop of the Battia Hindu shoemaker. I peeped in and saw the little squatting man, his slim brown fingers working rapidly at my shoes.

"No sleep, all finish," he commented, looking up and recognizing me.

* * *

Just before noon next day I sauntered down the bazaar to claim my shoes.

The shoemaker smiled confidently, and thrusting his long arm into a dark corner, brought out a pair of beautifully made shoes.

"Try on," he persisted.

"A splendid fit," I exclaimed in astonishment.

I drew a wad of rupee notes out of my pocket, and saw the little man's eyes roll as I gave him fifteen.

"Good work, no sleep, one rupee more."

He smiled disarmingly, so I gave him an extra silver piece.

Japanese Notes

In the Yoshiwara

She sat as white as moonlight
When the sea is still.
She moved as bright as moonlight
When the sea wrestles with the shore.

In a Poem

This night last year,
An old woman dusted the paper shutter
Very carefully,
That the shadow of the pine-tree
Might be quite perfect.

—WITTER BYNNER, in "A Canticle of Pan."

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Anne Boleyn's Cottage at Hampton Court: From a Painting by Mrs. Klitgaard-May

LET us begin by saying that Anne Boleyn had nothing to do with it. It is as old as her day and, who knows? her bright eyes may have fastened upon it, in passing by; but that is all. A sad confession to make, but honesty compels it. It was called after her on its renovation, a few years ago, "to make it more interesting"—and so legend begins. The same might be said of many another treasure of tradition. Did not Robin Hood give his name to places he never saw, and Arthur to castles he never inhabited? Let us not be too hard on those who named this cottage after a fair lady, though indeed she was rather the shining sun of palaces than of cottages, having come once, in the first splendor of her position, to Hampton Court near by. There are plenty to speak of the failings of Anne Boleyn. Let us here meditate on her virtues, "her eye of charity, her hand of bounty," giving graciously to those needing it. "Each place felt that heavenly flame," says Sir Thomas Wyatt; "all times will remember it." Not only did she give of her wealth in money, but, better, she established industries in the land to give permanent employment to the workless—a form of bounty as creditable to her wisdom as to her heart. At her own expense, she sent young men of worth to college. At all times she was favorable to the Protestant faith; and, indeed, to her influence is attributed the first translation of the Scriptures which was sanctioned. Many owed their lives to her intervention; and Hugh Latimer, released at her bidding, became her chaplain and preached before her upon the vanity of human greatness. It is recorded that with humbleness Anne asked him to advise her "in her conduct and deportment." There were times, surely, when the Queen tired of courts and longed for a few quiet years, to play with the baby Elizabeth and listen to the singing of birds. Then the cottage may have displaced the palace in her heart. Who knows? And so the name of this cottage, standing for the peace she longed for and never had, is not quite misleading, after all.

The Bold Beauty of Durham

There are few cities in our noble island which are qualified to command a deeper interest in the English heart than Durham. . . . The memory, and everything which keeps alive the memory of other times, are still there. There is this characteristic of most of our cathedral towns, that they have changed less in their outward aspect than others; and you would imagine that Durham had not changed at all. As we remarked of Winchester, it has grown not in bulk, but in a grey and venerable dignity. The ancient cathedral, the ancient castle, the ancient houses, all are there. The narrow and winding streets, nobody has presumed to alter them; the up-hill and the down-hill, no one has presumed to level them. The very bridges, built by Flambard and Pudsey, upwards of six and seven hundred years ago, are still there.

Whichever way you approach Durham, you are first struck with the great central tower of the cathedral peeping over the hills that envelop the city. It looks colossal, massy, and silent. Every traveller must be sensibly impressed with the bold beauty of Durham in the first view. As he emerges from some defile in those hills which, farther off, hid from him all but that one great tower, he sees before him a wide, open valley, in the center of which a fine mount stands crowned with the ancient clustered houses of Durham; the turrets and battlements of its old and now restored castle rising above them; and again, above all, soaring high into the air, the noble towers and pinnacles of its Norman minster.

Around recede in manifold forms the higher hills, as if intended by nature to give at once beauty and retirement to this splendid seat of ancient religion. From various points of these hills, the city looks quite magnificent. The old town, with its red roofs, runs along the ridges of the lower hills, and these higher ones are thrown into knolls and dells, with their green crofts and wooded clumps and lines of trees. The whole surrounding scenery, in fact, is beautiful.

My visit there was in the middle of May. The grass had a delicious freshness of the eye; the foliage of the trees was of spring's most delicate green; and the bluebells and primroses, which the hot weather in April had entirely, a month before, withered up in the south, were there in abundance in all their dewy and fragrant beauty. Through all the finer seasons of the year, however, the environs of Durham are delightful. You may climb hills, descend into woody dells, follow the course of a little stream, as its bright waters and flowery banks attract you, and never find yourselves out of the way.

In all directions, as lines radiating from a centre, deep old lanes stretch off from the city, along which you may wander, hidden from view of everything but the high bosky banks, and overhanging trees and intervening sky. Other lanes, as deep, and as sweetly rustic and secluded, wind away right and left, leading you to some peep of antiquated cottage, or old mill, or glance over hollow glades to far-off hills, and ever and anon bringing you out on the heights to a fresh and striking view of that clustered city, its castled turrets, and majestic cathedral.—WILLIAM HOWITT, in "Visits to Remarkable Places."

וואדרע פערציידונג

(איבערועצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סיענס מאניטאר")

עס איז נואהרשיינליך פארען נאר אינזי-
גע נעשיכטעס אין דעם אלטען מעסאמעט-
וואס מאכען א גרעסערען אויבדרוק אויף
די מענשליכע געפילען ווי די ערצעהלונג
פון יוסף מיט זייגע ברידער, און ווי אזוי
ער האָט זיי מוחל געווען, נאָר דעם וועג
זיי האָבען איהם אזוי שלעכט באָהאנדעלט.
עס איז נים שווער זיך פארצושטעלען ווי
אזוי דער ויונגער יוסף האָט זיך געפעלען
באָ זיינע ברידער אז זיי זאָלען איהם נים
צעקרעפטיגען צו די מדינים. אויבערהויפט האָט
ער זיך געפעלען באָ זיינע עלטסטע ברידער,
די ברידער, וועלכע דורך יעדער בויכר פון
בלום-פערוואנדשאפט, האָבען איהם געווים
באדארפט אפהיטען, און האָבען באדארפט
זיין זיינע נאטירליכע שוואכע. אז ער האָט
זיך מאקי יא אזוי געפעלען באָ זיי, וויסען
מיר באשטימט, וויייל עס איז פערשידענע
אין דעם צווייי-און-פיערציגסטן קאפיטעל
פון ספר בראשית אז מים איינעם יאָנהרען
שפעטער, בשעת יעקב מים זיינע זיהן האָ-
בען דיזעליך געפרוווט הונגער און קומער,
האָבען די ברידער זיך דערמאָהנט ווי אזוי
זיי האָבען איהם באָהאנדעלט, און זיי האָבען
זיך אפגערופען אייניער צום צווייטען. „מיר
זיינען אין אמתען שולדיג פון וועגען אונ-
זער ברודער יוסף, וועו מיר האָבען נע-
זעהען דאָס לייד פון זיין זעעלע אז ער
האָט אונז געבעטען, און מיר האָבען זיך
נים צוגעהערט צו איהם. צוליעב אונזער
שלעכטקייט איז דאָס דאזיגע לייד געקומען
צו אונז."

עס איז שווער צו באגרייפען א גרעסערע
רציחה ווי דאָס וואָס די ברידער האָבען באָ-
גאנגען עכסטענען דעם יונגען און אויפרי-
דיגען יוסף. אזא באָהאנדלונג האָט עס נע-
וויס נים מאדניעמס. דאָס קען מען דענקן
דורך א שטודירען פון זיין לעבענס גע-
שיכטע, וואו מיר געפינען אוים אז פון
יעדער צו יעדער האָט זיין כאראקטער נע-
וואקסען אין פיינהייט און נאָבעלע-
קייט. צו זיין מאטוילע איז ער אויסער נע-
וען געפארען און פול סים ליבע, וען זיין
מאָשער האָט איהם געשיקט צו זיינע ברי-
דער, וואָס האָבען געמיינט זיערע שאָפ
אין שכם, אז ער זאָל נעהמ און זעהן. וואָס
זיי מאכען, און איהם ברינגען צוריק א
רעפארט, איז יוסף נים צופרידענהייט גע-
נאגען. פון דער גרוב וואָס די קנאה-שנאה
האָט געהאט אָנגעפילט מאר איהם האָט
ער זיך נאָר נים פארגעשטעלט, און נאָר
נים נעפארכט.

די ציים איז אבער נעקומען וועו יוסף
איז נעווארען מעכטיג און גרויס, און ער
האָט נעקענט, וועו ער וואָלט נאָר נעוועלט,
אנאצהלען זיינע ברידער אויף דעם זעלבען
אופן ווי זיי האָבען איהם באָהאנדעלט.
אין דער שטאָלונג פון פערוואנדשאפליכ-
קיים אין מאכט, זו וואָס ער האָט זיך
פרהויבען אין מצרים, וואו ער איז נעווא-
רען די צווייטע האכט צו דעם קעניג פון
מצרים, האָט ער בעקענט נים ליישטפיים
זיך עמפינדען צו פערקויפען די קליין צו
זיינע ברידער בשעת זיי זיינען נעקומען
אין מצרים צוליעב דעם בדיסטען הונגער
וואָס האָט עקזיסטירט אין זייער אויגענעם
לאנד. אבער אזא בעדאנק איז איהם נים
אריינגעפאלען. אנשטאָם, האָבען מיר דעם
סיפור אז זיינע באָרמהרציקייטען הא-
בען זיך אין איהם דערצויגט אויבער זיינע
ברידער. צו זייער צופרידענהייט אין
מצרים, האָט ער זיי דיזע פראָצעס גע-
שפלט, פראָצעס וועלכע זיינען נעווען אי-
נעיפאל נים ליבע און נים אינטערעסע
וועגען זייער וואוילשאנד: „איז פרידען
צו אירען אלטען פאָשער, דעם אלטען פא-
טער פון וועלכען איהר האָט דערצעהלט
לעצטע מאל."

די פרייד זוָאָס יוסף האָט בעשפירט בשעת
ער האָט פערטראָגען זיינע ברידער, די בריי-
דער וואָס האָבען איהם אזוי שלעכט בא-
האנדלט, איז די צופרידענהייט וואָס ער
האָט נעפילהלט בשעת ער האָט זיי אריינ-
נעהאלפען אין זייער גרויסען נוים. האָט
בדאפעט באנייסטערען יעדעי אונזעם
ווייל נאכפאלנען זיין שוואנגם מוסטער פון
פערזיהונג. דער וואָס זאָגט, „איך זועל
איהם מוחל זיין, אבער איך וועל קיין
מאל נים פערגעסען וואָס ער האָט מיר נע-
טהאן." וויייסט נים וואָס וואהרהאפטיג פערזיי-
הונ בדעדיים. דער וואָס האָלט אין נע-
דאנק דעם פעהלער וואָס א צווייטער האָט

In the Valley of the Dordogne

As I look back upon the Valley of Dordogne, and re-read the notes of our wanderings there, all the recollections and impressions are strung on a thread of sheer beauty. It would be easy to follow out the metaphor and say that this filament of beauty was the silver thread of the river itself; but beautiful as the Dordogne is, that figure would state only half, or less than half, of the truth. My companion summed up the case perfectly when she wrote in her diary after one of our days along the Dordogne, "Where in the world could one find so many kinds of beauty or adventure in so short a distance, or so few hours?"

Nowhere in the world I know.

It is less than seventy-five miles, as the crow flies, from Lalinde to Argentat. But the stone that is the color of soft burnt gold in all the country around Lalinde, and through brilliant-toned villages in the western valley, has become rose-red before Argentat is reached; and, in between, the castles are a sun-warmed, age-softened gray. Against this changing background of the natural stone there are always other variations of color—the many shades of red and brown in the tiled roofs, which suddenly become purple at Autoire; the wide ranges in tone of the summer's green, from rich dark shades to flickering delicacies of silvered laciness; the depth of purple shadows in the sun; and the gay blue on houses and carts flashing out as brightly as the scarlet and blue and yellow of the flowers along the road.

No Breton fishing port holds a more fascinating mélange of pigment than this country of Dordogne. And in the whole of France, which has so much beauty to give the traveler through almost all its wide extent, I have never found such abundance of natural beauty in color itself as in the valley of the Dordogne and the Lot: between Auvergne and Provence the two districts, side by side and virtually touching each other, spread their magic paint-box, to compose and color a scene totally unlike the landscape either to the north or the south of them.

The rich verdancy of the Dordogne country is of a growth as varied as it is luxuriant, and through its valley of adventure the river winds its majestic way between banks whose very greenness is unforgettable, set in green fields between forested hillslopes.—KATHERINE WOODS, in "The Other Château Country."

Shelley and Keats

Glorious the morning, as the larks are bringing
Tidings of joy and promise of new birth;
Glorious the evening; nightingales are singing,
And peace descends upon the listening earth.

Shall I the lark and nightingale compare?
The charms of spring and autumn's mellow glory?
Sunrise and sunset?—All supremely fair,
And all combine to tell the age-old story.

Each to a perfect whole contributing;
The lark begins, the nightingale completes
The daily laud; so we, attributing
Matins to Shelley, evensong to Keats.

DONALD BAIN.

True Forgiveness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE are probably few Old Testament stories which make a greater appeal to the heart than that of Joseph's forgiveness of his brethren. Can we not picture the lad of tender years pleading with his brothers, those elder brothers who by every tie of kindred ought to have been his natural protectors, not to sell him to the Midianites? That he did so plead we know, for it is recorded in the forty-second chapter of Genesis that many years later, when want and tribulation had apparently come upon them, these brothers said one to another, "We are verily guilty concerning our brother, in that we saw the anguish of his soul, when he besought us, and we would not hear."

It would seem that no more heartless treatment than that of the youthful and innocent Joseph by these elder brothers could well be conceived. Moreover, it was apparently wholly unmerited, as the development of his character in after life attested. His attitude toward his family seems to have been one of undeviating confidence and affection. There was no demur when his father commissioned him to go to his brethren, keeping their flocks in Shechem, and to bring him word again as to their welfare. The pitfall which envy and jealousy would set for him there was wholly unseen and unsuspected by the lad himself.

The time came when it lay in Joseph's power to pay back in like manner all that had been done to him, had he been minded to do so. In the position of responsibility and power to which he had risen in Egypt, second only to that of Pharaoh himself, he could easily have refused to sell corn to his brethren when they came to buy during that season of famine. No such thought, however, seems to have been entertained by Joseph. Instead, there is every evidence that his heart yearned over these brothers. On their second visit came those questions, so full of filial affection and concern, "Is your father well, the old man of whom ye spake? Is he yet alive?"

The joy which Joseph experienced in thus wiping the slate clean, as it were, the gladness with which he found himself in a position to help and succor these very brethren who had so ill-treated him, should inspire others to follow his beautiful example of forgiveness. One who says, "I forgive, but I cannot forget," does not know what true forgiveness means. To hold an injury in thought, even to remember it, other than for the purpose of unseeing it, is to make a reality out of it, and thus serve to perpetuate a sense of wrong.

Christian Science, by revealing the fact that the real man is spiritual, and as the reflection of God is incapable of cruelty, or of anything that is unlike the nature of his divine Principle, Love, places all wrongdoing in its rightful category as the impulse of a counterfeit of the one Mind, God. Only as one accepts this counterfeit as real is he subject to its suggestions. Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 469 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "The exterminator of error is the great truth that God, good, is the *only* Mind, and that the supposititious opposite of infinite Mind—called *devil* or evil—is not Mind, is not Truth, but error, without intelligence or reality."

It is safe to say that no one can truly forgive another until he learns how to forgive himself. Paul wrote in the fifth chapter of his second epistle to the Corinthians, "Wherefore henceforth know we no man after the flesh: yea, though we have known Christ after the flesh, yet now henceforth know we him no more." The first step toward knowing "no man after the flesh" lies in the recognition that man is spiritual. As one thus identifies himself wholly with man as he truly is, the image and likeness of God, perfect Mind, he learns how to forgive himself, and inevitably his fellow man, having attributed to man his true spiritual nature.

Mrs. Eddy further writes, on page 129 of her book "Miscellaneous Writings," "One's first lesson is to learn one's self; having done this, one will naturally, through grace from God, forgive his brother and love his enemies." Here, indeed, is entrance into the kingdom of heaven! One never really knows true happiness or blessedness until one has attained in some degree the ability to forgive one's brother and love one's enemies. This does not mean that he should ever condone or sanction wrongdoing in any form, but that the true spiritual vision, which an understanding of Christian Science imparts, enables him to see the real man of God's creating under any and all circumstances, and thus to separate man from the false claim of evil. Then, like Joseph, he stands in a position where he can bless even those who have seemed to injure him.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish.]

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STOCKS REACT SHARPLY IN A DULL MARKET

Lowest Prices Reached in Late Trading—Leaders Decline Most

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—Stocks reacted rather sharply in an extremely dull market today.

Lower levels reached during the morning failed to attract buying, and minimum prices were generally made in the late trading.

U. S. Steel, American Telephone, New York Central, Eastman and Allied Chemical were down about 3 points.

Anaconda, American Can, Consolidated Gas, National Biscuit and Southern Pacific lost 2. Atchison's decline was 4.

Sales approximated 1,200,000 shares.

Wall Street was keenly interested in the closing of the Hoover-Laval conferences, and several prominent bankers felt that the groundwork had been laid for a reopening of the intergovernmental debt question in a manner most likely to assure a reconciliation of the various nationalistic points of view. Some leading bankers have felt that further initiative in the matter should come from the other side of the Atlantic, as indicated in the Hoover-Laval statement.

International Exchanges

Bankers said that pronounced progress had already been made in the Franco-American banking conferences toward the coöperation for maintenance of the gold standard and stability in international exchanges, as stressed in the joint statement by Premier Laval and President Hoover.

Bankers said that satisfactory progress in setting up the National Credit Corp. was being made, and that it was virtually ready to function. Discussing the suggestion of Senator Bulkley, of Ohio, that the Government make an investment of some $2,000,000,000 in a similar project, it was pointed that there was no reason why the government could not make such an investment in the gold notes of the Credit Corporation already formed, if found advisable.

Wall Street was faced with several dividend meetings this week, including those of U. S. Steel, Pennsylvania Railroad and Bethlehem Steel. The U. S. Steel directors meet tomorrow, and the opinion is widely held that another quarterly payment of $1 will be made. Less confidence is expressed, however, over the Pennsylvania and Bethlehem payments.

The copper negotiations were said to be progressing satisfactorily, and, coupled with the better demand for the metal, there was some suggestion in the copper trade of an early advance in prices from the current level of 7 cents a pound to about 8.

Bonds Irregular

The bond market fluctuated irregularly today as trading continued of moderate proportions.

Some foreign obligations made further sharp declines appeared in German 5½s and 7s and German Central Agricultural Bank 6s of October 1960. The losses in the latter loans ranged from 2 to 3 points.

Good gains were scored by such bonds as Argentine 6s of May 1916, Australian 5s of 1957, Colombian 6s of October 1961, Sao Paulo 7s of 1940 and Norwegian 6s of 1944.

United States Government issues moved within a narrow range.

The price trend in the rail group was uncertain. St. Louis San Francisco 4½s of 1978 were active and alternated between fractional gains and declines from Saturday's final level. Chicago & Northwestern 4¾s of 1949 were about 1 point lower lower at one time and St. Paul 5s of 2000 eased off fractionally. Atchison General 4s, Canadian Pacific debenture 4s, New York Central 5s of 2013 and "Nickel Plate" 4½s of 1978 were steady.

Industrial loans declined irregularly. International Match 5s were some 4 points off at one time and Chile Copper 5s lost about half as much. Fractional recessions appeared in Armour 4½s, Goodyear 5s, Phillips Petroleum 5¼s and Shell Union Oil 5s. Goodrich 6½s gained 2 points on a single minimum sale and Dodge Brothers 6s were almost as much higher.

Public utility issues were irregular.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
December	.55½	.56	.54⅞	.55¼—	¾
March	.59⅜	.59⅜	.58½	.58⅞—	1
May	.60⅜	.60⅞	.59¾	.60¼—	¾
	Corn				
December	.37⅝	.37¾	.37¼	.37⅜—	⅞
March	.40⅜	.40⅝	.39⅝	.39¾—	1
May	.42⅜	.42⅝	.41½	.41¾—	¾
	Oats				
December	.24¼	.24¼	.23⅝	.23¾b—	⅛
May	.26¾	.26⅞	.26¼	.26¼—	⅛
	Lard				
October	7.75	7.75	7.70	7.70	—.17
December	6.25	6.25	6.15	6.20	—.22
January	6.00	6.02	5.97	6.02b	—.15

b—Bid.

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	.61¼	.60¼	.60½—	1
December	.61½	.60½	.60½—	1½
May	.64⅞	.63½	.63½—	1⅞

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	.48⅝	.47¾	.47¾—	⅞
May	.52⅞	.51⅞	.52¼—	¾
July	.53⅛	.52⅝	.52⅞—	¾

COMMODITY PRICES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Oct. 26	Wk.Ago	Yr. Ago
Wheat, No. 2 Red	.72½	.68	1.00½
Corn, No. 2 Yellow	.54⅞	.54⅝	.93¼
Oats, No. 2 White	.35½	.34¾	48.47½
Flour	4.60	4.30	4.90
Beef, family	13.25	14.00	19.00
Pork	21.50	20.50	32.50
Lard	.0850	.0810	.1185
Cotton, Mid Up	.0670	.0650	.1115
Zinc	.0330	.0335	.04
Iron	16.26	16.26	18.76
Steel, bil Pitt	29.00	29.00	31.00
Copper	.07	.07	.10
Tin	.2275	.23	.2712
Rubber	.0462½	.05	.09
Sugar	.0460	.0460	.0475
Lead	.0375	.04	.0510
Print cloth	.0275	.0375	.0550

NEW WABASH RAILROAD HEAD

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—Walter S. Franklin today was elected president of the Wabash Railroad to succeed the late William K. Williams.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Oct. 26	Oct. 24
14¼	2½		Abitibi Pow & P	100	2½	2½	2½	
23½	7	1	Adams Express	900	9¾	9¼	9¼	9⅝
109⅝	52	3	Air Reduction	1700	68⅝	64	65⅝	68½
20½	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	25700	16	14⅜	15½	14¾
12¾	3¼	..	Allegany Corp	1200	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	4
69⅛	8	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	200	9	9	9	9½
182¾	68	6‡	Allied Chem	14800	89½	86⅝	86⅝	90
43¾	14	1	Allis Chalmers	200	18¼	18	18	..
23	13	3	Amerada	100	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	..
38	21½	2.40	Am Brake S&F	100	22	22	22	..
129¾	71⅝	3‡	Am Can	14700	86¼	84⅜	84⅝	86¾
86	40	7	Am Car & F pf	100	50	50	50	..
48⅜	31½	3‡	Am Cicle	200	36	35½	36	36⅛
48⅝	31¼	3‡	Am Chicle	200	36	35½	36	36⅛
14½	5	..	Am Com Alcohl	1500	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	8⅛
16	3¾	..	Am Encaustic T	500	4	4	4	..
51¾	10⅝	..	Am & For Pow	23700	17½	16½	16½	17½
8	1	..	Am Hide & L	100	3	3	3	..
30	8½	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	11	11	11	..
31⅝	10½	3	Am Ice	200	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	..
84¾	60	7	Am Loco pf	200	60½	60	60	..
26	6	1	Am International	1800	9⅛	9¼	9¼	9½
23¾	5	3	Am Metal	700	7¾	7½	7½	7¾
39⅞	3½	..	Am Nat Gas pf	500	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
64⅞	14½	6	Am Power & Lt	1900	21¾	20½	20⅝	21½
84	56⅛	4	Am P&L 5½ pf	100	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	..
85	55¼	5	Am P&L pf sta	300	56	55¼	55½	..
21½	7	.60	Am Radiator	1300	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	9⅛
11⅞	3¼	..	Am Republics	600	3⅝	3½	3½	..
37⅝	10	..	Am Rolling Mill	4800	14⅞	14	14¼	13⅝
66	27	5	Am Safety Razor	500	36½	35¾	35¾	37¼
58½	19¾	1½	Am Smelt & Ref	1800	26⅝	25¾	25¾	27¼
4½	½	..	Am Solvents & Co	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
11½	1	..	Am Solvent pf	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
31¼	7¾	1	Am Steel Fdries	400	11½	11	11	11½
48¼	36	2½‡	Am Stores	100	38½	38⅛	38⅛	37¾
108½	90	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	94¼	94¼	94¼	94
201¾	144	9	Am Tel & Tel	18500	141⅝	138¼	139¼	142
80¾	23¼	3	Am Wat W&E	4300	35½	33⅜	33⅜	34
107	75	6	Am Wat pf 6	200	80	80	80	..
79	22	3	Am WW&E ct	100	32	32	32	..
11⅞	3¾	..	Am Woolen	300	6	5¾	5¾	6
40	20	..	Am Woolen pf	500	27½	26½	26½	27⅝
8¾	2¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	4	4	4	..
43¼	12⅜	..	Anaconda Cop	16100	17⅝	16⅜	16¾	18½
26¼	13½	1	Anaconda Wire	100	14	14	14	..
36	13	2.40	Anchor Cap	500	18½	17½	18	18
18	6	..	Archer Daniels	100	9½	9¼	9¼	9
4½	1	..	Armour Ill A	400	1½	1½	1⅝	..
2⅞	½	..	Armour Ill B	1100	¾	¾	¾	⅝
9	3½	..	Arnold Constable	100	4	4	4	4¼
20½	9¾	.80	Art Metal Const	600	10½	10½	10½	..
29⅝	9¾	1	Asso Dry Goods	600	12¾	12½	12⅝	12½
203⅜	97½	10	Atchison T & S F	500	111½	109½	110	113¾
108¼	90½	5	Atchison pf	100	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	..
23⅜	9½	1	Atl Refining	700	13	12⅝	12⅝	13
295½	84½	4‡	Auburn Auto	23600	134½	126	128	133
6½	2½	..	Aviation Corp Del	500	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
			—B—					
27⅞	6¼	1¾	Baldwin Loco	200	9¼	9	9	9
104½	36	7	Baldwin Loco pf	70	50	47	50	48½
87⅞	28	5	Balt & Ohio	300	37¼	35½	35½	37¼
66¾	26	3½	Bangor & Aroos	1300	31	31	31	..
14½	4¾	..	Barnsdall A	2800	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¼
81	37	4	Beatrice Cream	400	48⅞	48⅜	48⅜	..
6¼	1¾	..	Belding Hem	200	5½	5¼	5¼	5⅜
25½	12⅜	1	Bendix Aviation	2600	18½	17⅜	17⅜	18½
46¼	24⅜	2	Best & Co	300	32¾	31¼	31⅜	32½
70⅜	24¼	2	Bethlehem Steel	11700	26¾	25⅝	25¾	27⅜
123⅞	75	7	Beth Steel pf	100	86¾	85	86¾	..
29	8	1	Blaw Knox	400	11	10⅝	10¾	..
43	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	300	26⅞	26	26	26½
3	½	..	Booth Fisheries	100	¾	¾	¾	..
76½	37	3‡	Borden	3800	48⅝	47	47	48¾
30¾	9¾	1	Borg Warner	500	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	13⅝
66	17½	..	Boston & Maine	200	20	20	20	..
22¾	8¼	1½	Briggs Mfg	4800	11½	10⅞	10⅞	11
24½	8	2	Briggs & Strat	100	10½	10½	10½	..
26	4¼	..	Brockway pf	192	4¼	2½	2½	..
69⅜	31⅛	4	Brooklyn Man T	600	44⅛	42½	42¾	43⅞
94¼	67½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	75	75	75	..
13⅜	6½	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	..
129¾	80¼	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	92	92	92	..
45½	32¾	3	Brown Shoe	100	36	36	36	..
15	3¼	..	Brunswick Balke	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
9½	2⅝	..	Bruns Terminal	400	3½	3½	3½	3½
34⅞	7⅜	..	Bueyrus E cv pf	200	9	9	9	..
5⅜	2	..	Budd Mfg	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¾
50	21	..	Budd Mfg pf	20	22	22	22	22
13	4½	1	Budd Wheel	600	5½	5	5	5
23	4	..	Bullard	300	7	7	7	..
32¼	10	1	Burroughs Add	1800	14⅜	13¾	14	14¼
31	15⅝	2½	Bush Terminal	200	17	17	17	..
1¾	¾	..	Butte & Superior	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
69¾	12⅜	..	Byers	5100	21	19½	20⅜	21
			—C—					
53	13⅞	2	Colif Packing	1600	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	14⅞
11⅜	3½	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	5	5	5	5¼
45	24	3	Canada Dry	500	20	19¾	20	20
45⅞	11	1.20	Canadian Pacific	3100	14⅞	14½	14½	15
25	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	19½	19½	19½	..
16	5¼	..	Capital Admin	200	8	8	8	..
131½	33¼	..	Case Thresh	34900	53⅜	51	51⅜	53⅞
52½	11½	3	Caterpillar Trac	1300	16⅜	15¼	15¼	16
230	98	8	Central RR of NJ	600	101	99⅞	100⅛	..
8¼	2½	..	Century Ribbon	2400	7	6¾	6¾	7
30½	9⅞	1	Cerro de Pasco	1500	16½	15¾	16	17½
23¼	3¼	..	Checker Cab Mfg	200	5	5	5	..
54½	14¼	3	Chesapeake Corp	200	24¼	24¼	24¼	24⅜
46½	23½	2½	Ches & Ohio	2100	32	30½	31	32¼
8¾	2	..	Chi Mil & St P	500	3½	3¼	3⅜	..
15⅜	3⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	900	6	5½	5½	..
45½	13½	4	Chi & N'western	600	16⅜	15¾	16⅜	16¼
35	10	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	12
86½	20	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	24½	24½	24½	25½
33⅜	8	..	Childs Company	1100	14⅛	13	13⅛	13½
25¾	11¾	1	Chrysler	8600	16⅜	15⅝	16¼	16⅛
37⅜	26⅜	3.60‡	City Ice & Fuel	400	29	28⅞	29	29
90	66⅛	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	70	70	70	..
34⅛	19¾	3	Cluett Peabody	400	21	20¾	20¾	..
4⅜	1	..	City Stores	300	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	..
170	97½	7.50	Coca Cola	4200	116	113½	113½	116
50½	28	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	200	33½	33½	33½	33⅞
104¼	87⅜	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	400	94¾	93⅞	93⅞	..
45⅝	16⅜	1½	Columbia Gas	5300	23	22⅛	22¼	23½
111⅝	33	4	Columbian Carb	1100	51	48	48	51½
16⅞	3½	.56	Columbia Graph	100	85	85	85	..
23¼	8	1.60	Comm Credit	1900	13¾	13	13⅛	13¾
3¾	1½	..	Comm Inv Tr	1300	20	19¾	20	19⅞
90	70	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	71	71	71	..
21½	9⅛	1	Comm Solvents	4800	12⅞	12	12	12¾
12	4½	.40	Comwlth & So	5400	6	$2¼	5⅞	6
100¾	68	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	300	79	78⅛	79	77½
14¾	6⅞	1	Congoleum Nairn	100	11	11	11	11¾
15	3¾	..	Consol Film Ind	200	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7¾
18⅞	7¾	2	Consol Film I pf	100	14½	14½	14½	14¾
107	61	4	Consol Gas	16400	74¾	73⅛	73⅛	75¼
107	93	5	Consol Gas pf	400	98½	98¼	98¼	98
40½	20	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	25	24¾	25	24¾
1¾	¼	..	Consol Textile	300	⅝	½	½	..
30	5¼	..	Cont Baking A	700	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¾
3⅜	¾	..	Cont Baking B	300	1½	1	1½	1
77½	40	8	Cont Baking pf	400	46¾	46	46	46
62⅝	32⅛	2	Cont Can	1100	40¾	39½	39¾	40⅛
16⅞	4¾	..	Cont Dia Fibrt	400	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	..
51⅞	19½	2.40	Cont Insurance	100	27	27	27	27½
4½	1⅛	..	Cont Motors	1200	1¾	1½	1⅝	1¾
12	5	..	Cont Oil	2900	7¾	7	7	7¼
2	1⅛	..	Cont Shares	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
86⅜	36¼	3	Corn Products	2300	47¾	45¾	46¾	46½
18	3¾	..	Coty	500	5⅝	5¼	5¼	5½
34¾	25	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	26	26	26	26
22	22	..	Crucible Steel	300	51½	25½	25½	..
106	45	7	Crucible Steel pf	20	65	64¾	64¾	..
5⅞	2	..	Cuban Am Sug	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¾
2⅜	½	..	Cuban Cane Pr	100	¾	¾	¾	..
48⅞	29	4	Cudahy Packing	100	37	37	37	..
5⅞	1¾	..	Curtis-Wright	2200	2½	2	2	2
			—D—					
23	4		Davison Chem	600	6¾	6½	6½	6⅜
22	13¾	1.40	Deere & Co pf	100	14	14	14	..
157¼	93	9	Del & Hudson	200	99½	99½	99½	..
29	29½	2	Del Lack & W	500	37½	35	35½	36½
112	112	8	Detroit Edison	300	132	131¾	131¾	..
23	12⅛	1	Diamond Match	400	16¼	15⅞	16	16
13½	6⅜	1	Dome Mines	700	9⅜	9	9⅜	9¼
24	11	1.20	Dominion Stores	600	17⅞	16⅞	16⅞	17⅛
18	12½	2	Dreser B	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	..
1¼	¼		Duluth So Shore	100	½	½	½	..
21¼	10	1¼	Douglas Air	400	13⅝	12⅞	12⅝	13¾
107	53¾	4‡	Du Pont de Nem	9900	59⅞	58	58⅛	60
124¾	108½	6	Du Pont deb	400	107½	107½	107½	108¾
			—E—					
185¾	93	5‡	Eastman Kodak	1800	112	109½	110	112¾
21⅞	7¼	1	Eaton Axle & Spg	700	9⅞	9½	9½	9¾
69	35½	..	Eitingon Sch	400	54½	54¼	54¼	..
74⅜	20	4	Elec Auto-Lite	15900	31½	29¾	30	30⅜
4½	1⅜	..	Elec Boat	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
9⅞	2½	..	Elec & Mus Ind	2000	6½	5¾	5⅞	6⅛
60¾	16⅞	1	Elec Pow & Lt	15400	24⅞	23⅜	23⅝	25
90¾	55	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	68	67½	67½	66
66	29	4	Elec Stor Battery	800	35½	34¾	34¾	36¾
6	1¼	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	30	¾	¾	¾	..
10	4¼	..	Emporium Capwl	3000	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
45⅜	30	3	Endicott oJhnson	100	34½	34½	34½	34½
39¾	10¾	..	Erie RR	400	12¾	12½	12⅝	13¼
45½	13½	4	Erie RR 1pf	300	19	18⅝	19	..
			—F—					
109⅞	57	7	Fairbanks M pf	30	57	57	57	..
15½	2¾		Fed Screw W	3100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
9	8¾	1.20	Fed Water Serv	700	8⅞	8½	8½	8⅝
56¼	22	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	200	30¼	30½	30¾	30
63	41	2½	First Nat Stores	100	51	51	51	..
64½	10¼	1	Foster-Wheeler	2100	16	15¼	15¼	16
32½	18	.55	Fourth Nat Inv	700	21¾	21	21	21
38⅝	5	2½	Fox Film A	2100	8½	7¾	7¾	8⅞
43¼	13¼	3	Freeport Texas	1400	22	21¼	21¼	21⅝
			—G—					
60	20½	3	Gamewell	40	24¾	23½	24⅝	..
2⅜	⅜	..	Gardner Motor	200	⅝	½	⅝	..
7⅞	2⅞	..	Gen Amerinv	100	4½	4½	4½	..
73⅛	38⅛	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	100	46	46	46	46⅛
47	9⅝	2	Gen Asphalt	900	16½	15⅞	16	16½
25⅝	14⅜	2	Gen Baking	1000	16⅞	16⅜	16¾	..
105	17		Gen Cable pf	10	19	19	19	..
24¾	24⅝	1.60	Gen Electric	12600	31¾	30¾	30⅞	31⅞
12⅛	11½	.60	Gen Elec Sp	900	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝
56	30¼	3	Gen Foods	2400	37⅝	36½	36¾	37¾
8½	2½	.30	Gen Gas & E A	5700	3	3	3	3
76¾	23	6	Gen G & E cv pf	100	28	27⅞	28	26½
35½	23½	2.81	Gen Ital Edison	3100	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	..
50	32	3	Gen Mills	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	34¾
48	22½	3	Gen Motors	17400	37	26½	26¼	27
103⅝	85	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	90	90	90	90
23	8¾	1	Gen Pub Service	100	6¾	6¾	6⅝	7
84½	22¼	5	Gen Ry Signal	400	34½	33¼	33¼	34¼
114	100	6	Gen Ry Sig pf	50	100	100	100	..
74½	17		Gen Rlty pf ww	400	20	19⅝	19⅝	18⅞
57⅝	15	3	Gen Refractories	100	18	18	18	..
15½	1⅜	..	Gen Thea Equip	400	1¾	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
38⅝	9¼	..	Gillette Saf Raz	7500	16⅜	15⅝	15⅝	16⅝
76⅞	45½	5	Gillette SR pf	500	57½	56	56	..
16½	4½	..	Glidden	400	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	8
82	48	7	Glidden pf	10	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59
8¾	3½	..	Gobel (Adolf)	400	7¼	6⅝	7	8
42½	18	2½	Gold Dust	3100	23	22	22	23⅜
20⅞	5	..	Goodrich	100	6⅝	6⅜	6⅞	7¼
52⅜	6	3	Goodyear	700	26⅝	25½	25½	26¼
25⅛	3½	..	Graham Paige	1500	3¼	2½	2½	..
25½	3½	..	Grand-Sil Store	700	4¼	4	4¼	4⅝
18⅞	7	..	Grand2Union	20	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	..
42	25¾	1	Grant (WT)	100	35	35	35	..
69¾	20	4	Great Nof pf	100	37½	27	27	27
11⅞	5¾	..	Great West Sug	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
96⅜	84½	7	Great W Sug pf	100	83¾	83½	83½	..
6¾	1⅝		Grigsby-Grunow	200	2½	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
			—H—					
9¾	2¾		Hahn Dept Sto	2700	3¾	3½	3⅜	3¼
19⅝	11	1.20	Hall Printing	100	12½	12½	12½	13
94	74	7	Hanna (MA) pf	10	75	75	75	..
42	12	2	Hawaiian Pine	30	12	12	12	12½
16	9⅞	.80	Hercules Motors	100	10	10	10	10
119½	104	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	104	104	104	..
104	80	5	Hershey Choc pf	200	90	78	78	..
19½	5⅝		Hollander	100	9	9	9	8¾
170	81	7.80	Homestake M	400	110	107	110	..
9¾	3	..	Houdaille Her B	100	4	4	4	4
68½	19	..	Houston Oil	1100	30¾	29	29½	31
14½	8	..	Houston Oil new	400	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
66	52½	4.30	Household Fin pf	400	56½	56½	56	56½

1931 High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Oct. 26	Oct. 24
44½	27	3½	Hudson & Man	100	33	33	33	33
26	7¾	1	Hudson Motor	400	10½	10	10	10¼
13⅛	3¾	..	Hupp Motors	1400	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4¾
			—I—					
89	23¼	4	Ill Central	100	94½	24½	94½	25⅞
114	100	6	Ill Central pf	100	60	60	60	..
86	21	4	Indus Rayon	2000	38	34½	34½	36⅛
123	40	4	Ingersoll-Rand	100	57	56½	56¾	59
71	36¾	3½	Inland Steel	100	31	31	31	31½
11⅜	3½	..	Inspiration Cop	200	5½	5½	5½	..
12⅜	7	..	Insuranshare Del	200	10½	10½	10¼	10⅜
9¾	4	.40	Insuranshare Md	400	5⅜	5¼	5⅝	..
34	7⅜	..	Interboro Ray T	400	11¼	11	11	..
15	4	..	Interlake Iron	100	4½	4½	4½	..
51¾	7	..	Int Agr ppf	100	10½	10½	10½	..
179⅜	92	8‡	Int Business M	1300	126	122⅜	122⅜	125½
12⅜	3½	.80	Int Carriers	1100	5½	5	5	..
105½	17	4	Int Cement	1400	23⅞	20½	20½	23
4	½		Int Combus

STEEL MAKERS SEE SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT

Current Rate of Operations at Lowest Point for the Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—The meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute at New York on Friday left a favorable impression on the business world.

Most leaders of the industry stated that there were signs of improvement in view, though all admitted that the present rate of operations and business was at a very low ebb.

Comment was made on the fact that the period for fall improvement was passed, as judged by the performance of other years, but that since these were unusual times it was quite probable that business during the final weeks of the year would be better than ordinarily.

As for the present, the current rate of operations is at the lowest point for the year, or under 28 per cent of capacity, with some observers figuring the general average at as low as 26 per cent.

Those who see signs of improvement base their views on the very low stocks of iron and steel in the hands of consumers, upon the more cheerful feeling among the manufacturing consumers of steel and upon the belief that the bottom of the depression generally must have been reached.

The steel makers appear undecided as to the effect of the proposed freight rate advances if they go into effect. Though these will increase the cost of steel making, counterbalancing benefits may result from increased purchasing of steel on the part of the railroads. In some steel districts definite steps are being taken to fight the increase. The Chamber of Commerce at Youngstown, Ohio, for instance, has taken such steps, claiming that total freight increases in the district for a year may reach $1,000,000.

Effect of Freight Costs

To take an example of a single item, pig iron, the costs of pig iron manufacture would be increased about 24 cents per ton, by totaling the increased freights on iron ore, coke and limestone, the raw materials. Moreover, the shipment of the finished pig iron to the consumer would bring the total increase to about 40 cents a ton, the present selling price of iron averaging about $15.50 a ton.

The largest railroad order for steel during the week was 43,000 tons of steel rails for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, which carrier will also buy several thousands of tons of track accessories. Purchases of freight cars this month have been the best in several months, though they are still far below normal. A speaker at the steel institute meeting commented on the fact that railroads had ordered the least amount of equipment involving steel for 35 years.

Demand for steel from the automobile makers is improving slowly, but is far from spectacular. Fabricated structural steel business is running a little below the recent averages, but this is partly accounted for by the season of the year since the coming winter is not the best time for outdoor construction work.

The largest structural steel order of the week involved 24,000 tons for the inland terminal for the Port of New York Authority, the steel to be fabricated by the American Bridge Company and erected by the Taylor-Fichter Steel Construction Company.

Basic Pig Iron Weak

The chief feature of the pig iron market has been the weakness in some descriptions and in certain districts. Basic pig iron is 50 cents a ton lower in the valley district adjacent to Pittsburgh, being sold as low as $15 a ton, furnace. Eastern Pennsylvania foundry iron has sold at $15, furnace, also, another recession by 50 cents.

It is reported also that Buffalo iron has sold at a price which figures below $15, furnace, though the exact price is not known because of ignorance regarding what barge rate was obtained for the canal shipment.

The flurry of briskness in the iron market which had been noted 10 days ago has subsided somewhat. A maker of heating equipment in western Massachusetts is said to be in the market for 500 tons, which is only one-tenth of inquiries received during more prosperous times.

There have been three or four inquiries in the East for 300 to 500 tons each, and selling agents report an increase in the number of carload askings. It is the general impression that the consumption of iron is a trifle better.

The falling off in steel operations generally is attributed largely to the completion of pipe-line contracts and the failure of additional inquiries to replace recent deliveries. Tin plate operations have also fallen off now that the canning season is about over.

Demand for cast iron pipe is better in the East, inquiries ranging from 500 to 2000 tons each, with considerable buying for cities in northern New York in the Adirondack region.

Several railroads have recalled idle workmen to their shops, which implies a larger consumption of steel in car repairing and upkeep.

The large sales of copper for shipment abroad have been the feature of the nonferrous metal markets, these amounting to about 28,000 tons so far this month, the largest in several months.

The price of zinc declined further during the week to 3.30c a pound, East St. Louis which is only $2 a ton above the low point for the year. Demand was quiet at all times. The price of lead was marked down $5 a ton early in the week to 3.75c a pound, New York, which coincides with the low point of the year and for several years, in May.

The tin market has been exceedingly quiet, with prices fluctuating over narrow margins, with the price of 23c as a pivot.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 3:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	97	97
Adams Express 4s '47	76	75
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	47⅞	47¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	43⅛	43⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	38¾	38¾
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	80	80
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	75	74
Amer Inter 5½s '46	76	76
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '48	10¼	10
Amer Smelting 5s '47	99	98¾
Amer Smelting 4s '47	86	86
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	102¾	102¼
Am T&T 4s '29	97	96¼
Amer T&T 4½s '29 cv	118¼	117¼
Amer T&T col 5s '46	103⅛	102¾
Amer T&T dem 5s '60	102	101¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	103	102¾
Amer T&T dem 5½s '43	103	101¾
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	97	96⅝
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	87	87
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	20	20
Armour & Co 4½s '39	76	74
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	81	80
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	89	89
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	88	88
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	89¼	89
Atlanta Gas 5s	101	100
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	95	95
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	86¾	86½
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	72	72
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	44	44
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	101⅛	101½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	88	88
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	93¼	92¼
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	89	89
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	100⅜	100
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	104½	104
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	85	85
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	97¼	97⅛
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	99½	99⅛
Boston & Maine 4½s '61	75½	75⅛
Boston & Maine 5s '67	81¼	81¼
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	27	27
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	103⅛	103⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	93	93
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	100¾	100¾
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	98⅞	98⅞
Buff R & P 4½s '57	60	60
Buff R & P 5s gen '37	86	86
Bur Cr N 5s	97	97
Bush Term con 5s '55	81	81
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	90	90
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	79	79
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	83¼	83
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	82½	82½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	89½	89½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	89½	89
Can North deb 6½s '46	89¾	89½
Can North deb 5s '40	101¾	101¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	100⅝	100¼
Can Pacific 4½s	66⅞	66⅞
Can Pacific 4½s '60	78	78
Can South 5s A '62	76½	76½
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	102	102
Cen Distrct Tel 5s	102	101½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	102	102
Cen of Ga 5s A '59	47	47
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	83⅜	83⅜
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	100	100
Ches & O con 5s '39	92½	92½
Ches & O 4½s B	102¼	102
Chicago & Alton 3s ct	87	87
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	45¼	45
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	99⅞	99⅞
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	23½	23
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	56	55½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	13½	13
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	38¾	37½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	48½	48½
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	49	48½
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	96⅛	96⅛
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	76	76
Chicago RI&P 4½s-52 A	65	65
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	56¼	56
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	102	102
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	101¼	101
Childs Co 5s '43	112½	112½
Chile Copper 5s '47	58	58½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	67	67
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	89¾	89¾
Clev Un Term 5s '73	79½	79
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	100	100
Colonial Oil 6s '38	104½	104½
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	87	87
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr 90	90	90
Columbus Ry Pr L 5½s '57 May 89	89¾	89¾
Com Credit Co 5½s '38	90	89
Com Credit Co 6s '34	94½	94½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	92¼	92
Con Gas 4½s '51	97¼	96¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105	104¼
Consum Pow unl 5s '52	104	104
Container Corp 6s '46	52	52
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	3½	3½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	30	30
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	96	96
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	95½	95½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	72	72
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	95½	95½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102½	101¾
Detroit Ed 5s '55	103	102
Detroit Ed 5s '62	102	102
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	95	94¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	88½	88
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	100⅞	89¾
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	10	9½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	53½	53
Erie RR gen lien	56½	56½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	53½	52¼
Fed Metal 7s '34	84	84
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	30	29½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	8½	8
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	10	10
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 5s	100¼	100¼
Gannett 6s 43	78	77
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	95	95
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	61½	61¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	100	99½
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	101	100¾
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	13⅞	13⅜
Goodrich 6s '45	48½	48½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	79¾	79¼
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	82	81⅜
Gotham S Hos '36	78	78
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	97	97
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	100¾	100
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	91	89½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	102	100¼
Houston Oil 5½s '40	78	78
Hudson Coal 5s '62	47¼	46
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	60	59½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	88	87
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100¼	100¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	103¼	102¾
Ill Central 4s '53	60	60
Ill Central 4¾s '66	53½	52
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	52	51¾
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98½	98
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	87	86⅝
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	87½	87½
Inter Comb Eng 7½s ct	45	45
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	59	58½
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	67	63
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	57¼	57¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	57¼	55
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	55½	55
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	39	39
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	50	50
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	63½	63½
Int Paper 6s '55	41½	40
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	54⅜	53⅜
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	65½	65
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	57⅛	55½
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	5½	5
Iowa Central 5s ct	5½	5
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	62	62
Kan City Sou rfg 5s '50	72	72
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	87	86¼
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	87½	86½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	90½	90½
L'Autaro 6s '54	14	14
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	62	60½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	88	88
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	41	41
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	90½	90½
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	20	20
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	39	38½
Maarket St Ry gold 7s '40	87¾	87¾
Metro Edison 4½s '68	90	90
Metro Water 5½s '50	44¼	44
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	98	97¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5½s '61	97¼	97¼
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	97⅛	97⅛
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	52	51½
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	76½	76½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	65½	65½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	67	67
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	67	67
Mo Pacific 5s G '76	67	65
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	64¼	64
Mo Pac 5s I '81	64⅝	64
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	66	64¼
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	53½	53
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	25	25
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	30½	30½
Nat Steel 5s	94½	93¾
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	79	78
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	99½	99½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	79	79
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	79	79
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	74½	74½
NYC&HR 4½s N	81½	81¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	80½	79⅝
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	80½	79
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	89	88¾
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	100¾	100¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	88½	87
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	47	46½
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	71	70
NY Doc Co 5s '38	86	86
NY Edison 5s '44	44½	44½
NY Edison 5s '44	104	103¾
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	110¾	110½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	73½	73½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	101¾	101½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	51	50
NY Railway inc 6s '49	1½	1¾
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	48¾	48¼
Niag Share 5½s '50	99¾	99¾
Norf & W con 4s '96	76½	76
Norf & W div 4s '44	88⅞	88⅞
Norf & W FC&C 4s '41	93½	92
North Am Co 5s '61	94	94
Nor Am Ed 5s C '59	91	91
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	89¼	89¼
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	94⅜	93¾
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	60	60
Nor Pacific 5s C 2047	81	80
Nor Pacific 6s E 2047	89¾	89¾
Nor Pacific 5s D	94½	94½
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	78	78
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	100	100
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	81½	81½
Otis Steel 6s '41	85½	85½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100⅝	100⅝
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103	102
Pac Tel &orTel rfg 5s '52	103½	103½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	63¼	62½
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	42	42
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	85	85
Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48	90	90
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	78	77½
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	86¾	86⅝
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	98	97½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	87	87
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	92½	92¼
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	99	98½
Penn Railroar gold 6½s '36	104¾	104
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	110¼	110¼
Phil Balt & Wash 4s	92½	92
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	56½	55½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	92⅜	91½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	90	90
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	47½	46¾
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	101	101
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '78	97	97
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60	59½	59¼
Portland Gen Elec 5½s '60	71	70½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	43¾	42
Pub Svc E&G 4s	89⅝	89
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	98¾	98¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	98¼	98¼
Pure Oil 5½s '37	77	76¼
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	73	73
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	84	84
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	63¼	62¾
Revere Cop & Br 6s '48	74	73
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	72	72
St Louis I M&S 4s R&G div '33	88⅛	88
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	47	47
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	49⅝	48
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	33½	32
St Louis SW con 4s '32	57	55
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	70¼	70½
Seabd A L 5s	8¾	8¾
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	8	8
Shell Union 5s '47	45	45
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	62½	62
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	63½	62½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	77½	77½
Sinclair Cons Oil 5½s '38	82	81½
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	97½	97¼
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	96¾	95½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s'41	101⅝	101½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	82⅝	82⅝
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	75	74½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	73½	73½
Southern Pacific SF Ter 4s '50	80	80
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	88	87½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	58¾	58¾
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	74	74
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	50	50
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	103¼	103¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101¼	101¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	93½	93½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	34½	34½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	102	102
Tenn Cen Ry 6s '47	44	44
Texas Corp 5s '44	84	83⅞
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	71½	71½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	49	49
Third Ave 5s '37	96	96
Third Ave adj 5s '60	29	29
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	100⅜	100⅜
Union El Co 5½s '54	101½	101½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	93½	93½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	81	81
US Rubber Co 5s '47	45½	45½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	54	54
Util Pow & Lt 6s '59 ww	95¾	95½
Vanadium 5s '41	49¾	49
Virginia Ry 5s '62	94	94
Virginia Ry & Powers 5s '34	100¼	100
Wabash RR 4½s '78	35	34
Wabash RR 5s '39	86¾	86¾
Wabash RR 5s D '80	41	40
Walworth 6s '45	37½	37½
Warner Co 6s '44 ww	35½	35
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	65	65
Warner Sugar rfg 7s '39	32	31½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	7	7
Warren Bros 6s '41	42¾	42¾
West Shore 4s 2361	58	58
Western Electric 5s '44	83½	83½
Western Maryland 4s '52	60	59½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	63¼	63¼
Western Union R E 4½s '50	91¼	91¼
Western Union 5s '51	96¼	96
Western Union col 5s '38	100	99½
Western Union 6½s '36	103¾	103½
Western Union 5s '60	93¾	93½
Westinghouse Elec 5s '46	100½	100½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	85½	85½
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	80¾	80

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Oct26	Oct24
3½s '47	99.	98.28	98.26	99.4
1st 4¼s '47	101.	100.24	100.24	100.30
4th 4¼s '38	101.11	101.4	101.6	101.11
Us 3s '55	92.12	91.25	92.	92.16
US 3¼s '49	94.	93.	93.	94.
US 3¼s '43 Mar	96.4	96.	96.4	
US 3¼s '43 June	96.14	96.4	96.4	
US 3½s '47	96.16	96.2	96.2	
US 3¼s '56	99.16	98.27	98.31	99.28
Us 4s '54	103.2	101.15	101.20	102.8
US 4¼s '52	104.26	104.4	104.16	104.18

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '56	37	36
Adriatic 7s '52	80¼	80¼
Akershus 5s '63	59¼	58½
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	25	24½
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	25	25
Antioquia 7s A '45	25¼	25
Antioquia 7s B '45	25¾	25
Antioquia 7s C '45	26½	25
Antioquia 7s D '45	25	24
Antioquia III 7s '57	25	24¾
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	46¾	44
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	54¾	53
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	53¼	53¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	54¾	54¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	54¾	54½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	52½	52½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	53½	53¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	55	52½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	55½	54
Argentine Fov 6s '58 B	54½	53
Australia 4½s '56	47¾	47¾
Australia 5s '57	(55	54
Austria (Gov) 7s '37	55	53
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	51½	51½
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	50	50
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	78	78
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	37	36¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	91½	90
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	96½	96½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	100½	99
Belgium (King) 7s '56	101	98½
Bergen (City) 5s '49	82	82
Berlin (City) 6s '58	37	35
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	31¾	31
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	41¾	41¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	42⅞	41⅞
Berlin Elec Rys 6½s '56	44	44
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	45	44
Berlin Elec 6s '55	36	36
Bogota (City) 8s '45	44	44
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	9½	8½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	10	9¾
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	17	14½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	24	23
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	27	26
Brazil (US) 8s '41	28½	27½
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	40	40
Brisbane 6s '56	49	47¼
Brisbane 5s '57	43	42
Brisbane 6s '58	44½	44½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	31½	29¾
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	35	35
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	33¼	33
Buenos Aires 6½s '58	51	51
Bulgaria 7s '67	34	34
Bulgaria 7½s '68	46	46
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	46½	46½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	93½	93½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	79¾	79¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	94	93
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	77	77
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	33	33
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	19¾	19¾
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	27	27
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	34½	34¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	22	21
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	20¾	20½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	31	31
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	23	21½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	31	31
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	21	21
Chile (Rep) 8s '63	20½	19¼
Chilean Loan 7s '60	21	19
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	35	35
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	35	35
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	38	36½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	37	36½
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	75½	75½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	28	28
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	42	42
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	88¾	88¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	79	79
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '61 Jan	38	36½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	51	48½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	30	28½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	100	100
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	73½	72½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	84	84
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	87½	87
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	77	76
Duke Price Power 6s '66	60	60
Estonia Bank 7s '67	85	84
Fiat 7s '46 war	45	44
Finland 5½s '58	77½	76
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	86	84
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	55½	55½
Finnish A 6½s '54	55½	55½
Finnish B 6½s '56	56¾	56
French (Rep) 7½s '41	56½	55½
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	115	114¾
German 7s '49	53	52
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	65	60¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	50	48
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	46½	45
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	47	44
Germ El Pow '53	39½	39
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	38	38
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	39	38
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	45½	45
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	49½	49½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	51	48½
Good Hope L&SW 7s '45	39¾	38½
Greek 6s '68	44¾	44¾
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	53½	53¼
Harpen 6s '49 ww	75¼	75¼
Hungary (Kings) 7½s '46	48¾	48½
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '61	39½	39½
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	32	28¾
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	36	35
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	81	81
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	77½	77
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	68¾	68¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	89¾	89¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '52	68¾	68¾
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	84½	83¾
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	97¼	95¾
Karstadt 6s '43	51¾	51¾
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	34¾	32
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	69½	69
Lyons (City) 6s '34	89	89
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	101	100¼
Mex 4s '10 A	100¼	100¼
Milan (City) 6½s '52	4	3½
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	89¾	89½
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	19½	18½
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	85½	85½
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	29¾	28½
New South Wales 5s '57	33¼	33
New South Wales 5s '58	50½	50
Nord Rys 6½s '50	50½	50
North German Lloyd 6s '47	101	100⅞
Norway (King) 5s '63	45	42
Norway (King) 6s '43	81	81
Norway (King) 6s '44	88	88
Norway (King) 6s '52	89	89
Norwegian El 5½s '57	86	85
Nuremberg 6s '52	68¾	68¾
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	32½	29¾
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	80½	71¾
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	99¾	99¾
Oslo (City) 6s '55	82	82
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	57½	56
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	100	99¾
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	100	99¾
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	95¼	94½
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	15	13
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	13¼	12½
Peru (Gov)	13	12
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	54¾	54
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	63¼	63
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '68	17¾	17¾
Prague (City) 7½s '52	100	100
Prussia 6½s '51	37¾	33½
Prussia 6s '52	34¾	30
Rhine Main 7s '50	60	60
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	50¾	50
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	50	47
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	60	60
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	50	47
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	45½	45
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46

LEAGUE ACTION IS NOT BINDING JAPAN AFFIRMS

(Continued from Page 1)

volves the whole basis of Japan's claims to a special position in Manchuria

The Tokyo press cannot understand why Mr. Yoshizawa failed to read Baron Shidehara's points when the opportunity presented itself during the Council's last session, since Japan strongly desired that the points be entered in the League's records since they cover the 1915 treaty. It is also felt that Mr. Yoshizawa's failure to speak led the world to believe that Japan had some hidden demands. The Government vigorously states that this is not true. The whole position rests on Baron Shidehara's points.

Neutrals here feel that the League's efforts have accomplished as much as could be expected. The Council took the only course available when it adjourned until the middle of November. The result of the Council's effort is now apparent. Japan intends no positive violation of the Kellogg pact or the nine-power treaty and asks no new privileges. It is merely seeking to force China to observe past agreements. Also the Council's stand has undoubtedly sobered the militarists.

While it is unlikely that the situation can be liquidated by the middle of November, time is the most valuable factor, since it will enable the local Chinese organizations in Manchuria to be completed. Also, possibly, reorganization of the Chinese Government in Nanking may sober the Chinese viewpoint.

Japanese opinion is also likely to become more sober as the anti-Japanese boycott is far-reaching.

Washington's activities in connection with the situation during the next month will be most important.

Anti-British feeling continues. It is reported that there is an effort in Lancashire to obtain Japan's textile market in China.

Secret Accords Believed To Have Delayed Effort For Peace at Geneva

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
Staff Correspondent

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Oct. 26—Hard, unremitting work between the present and Nov. 16 will be necessary if the world peace machinery is to emerge as successfully from the third act of the Manchurian drama as in act two, which was completed on Saturday last, it is felt in responsible quarters here. The authorities hope, of course, that the Tokyo General Staff will accept the ultimatum to withdraw its troops from the invaded portions of Manchuria by Nov. 16. If they obey, well and good. A victory for the peace forces can be scored and the disarmament conference may proceed with enhanced chances for success.

But powerful forces are at work today—and have been operating for some time—to destroy the effectiveness of the League machinery, to ruin coöperation between Geneva and Washington, and to nullify the chances of disarmament. The great powers, especially the United States, Britain and France, have been under adroit but unstinting pressure to relax their vigilance over Manchuria, it is felt in informed quarters and reflected here.

Awkward Moments at Meeting

So far, this pressure has produced little but embarrassment for the great powers and was responsible for several awkward moments during the recent negotiations. In the first place, Japanese sources claim that the delegates of Britain and the United States made vague but secret promises at the London Naval Conference last year to keep hands off Japanese ambitions in Manchuria, in return for Japanese naval concessions.

Such promises, true or not, have naturally no legal binding. They are officially worse than nugatory. But, in the opinion of several informed observers, some such suggestions actually did pass between the negotiators at difficult moments when Senator David A. Reed of Pennsylvania was parleying laboriously with Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira and British diplomacy was called in.

It is perhaps an exaggeration to describe those understandings over Manchuria as promises, but just a gentlemen's hint, it being whispered that if Japan cut its naval forces it did not expect opposition in territory where it had legitimate interests. This brought about a natural predisposition in favor of Japan at the outbreak of the recent trouble in Manchuria, which was reinforced by irritation against the Chinese treatment of all foreigners that had grown steadily for many months. Finally the recent Sino-French understanding in the Far East was stretched to the limit by the Tokyo Government.

M. Briand Embarrassed

A portion of the European press was secured for Japan by the time-worn financial method. M. Aristide Briand, the French Foreign Minister, was considerably embarrassed by the latter situation, it is stated here. And, generally speaking, the great powers felt sympathy for their colleague, Japan, struggling in circumstances in which Britain, in many places, and the United States, in Mexico and Nicaragua, had often recently found themselves. But so obvious was Japanese aggression in Manchuria that the powers felt compelled to act. At the last moment they wavered. As early as Sunday, Oct. 18, they had drafted a resolution approximating the one that finally passed. By Tuesday, Oct. 20, as a consequence of mysterious telephonic conversations with Washington, this had been watered down to mere adjournment and a pious hope that the Japanese would leave Manchuria. Happily for the peace cause, as Geneva commentators are today pointing out, the Japanese themselves refused to accept this triumph, perhaps hoping they could secure more.

Upon this refusal the powers came to their senses and reverted to a strong line, having in the meantime secured further promises of Washington's support. This graceless episode shows patent influences pulling the Council in different directions. Now that the spotlight of public opinion and open sessions of the Council have been removed, they are being redoubled. Therefore world opinion must be alert and not waver until the final curtain falls.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Talk; Mrs. Charles Geissler.
5:15 Poetry readings.
5:30 NBC, The Pilgrims.
5:45 Horse show talk, "Joe" Tove.
5:50 "Jack and Willie."
6:00 "Captain Bailey's Crew."
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:34 Announcements; news.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 NBC, Vermont Lumberjacks.
7:15 Talk series.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 Recorded Program.
8:00 NBC, Socony land Sketch: "The Kerosene Circuit."
8:30 NBC, Voice of Firestone: talk, "Romance of Rubber"; Gladys Rice; James Melton; male quartet; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; Veronica Wiggins; Frank Parker.
9:30 NBC, General Motors "Parade of the States": "Arizona"; Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; cowboy trio; concert orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Magazine Hour sketches.
10:45 NBC, Simoniz Guardsmen: soloists; Kogen Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Peggy Winthrop.
5:15 Stanley Benson, violinist.
5:30 Agricultural markets review.
5:40 WBZ Rocket Club.
5:55 Success Interview.
6:00 Time; weather; road reports; sport review; temperature.
6:15 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
6:30 Sears Roebuck Program.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 New England Sled Dog Program.
8:00 Penta Tango Troubadours.
8:15 Clifford and Cameron, vocal duo.
8:30 NBC, Death Valley Days Sketch: "Bill Body's Monument."
9:00 NBC, Roy Bargy's Maytag Orchestra; Wanderers Male Quartet.
9:30 NBC, Musical Dominoes: Carl Kress, guitarist; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Gold Medal Express: Ohman and Arden, pianists; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Real Folks" sketch: "The Snipe Hunt."
11:00 Time; weather; temperature sport review.
11:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
11:45 Hotel Bradford Orchestra.
12:15 a. m.—Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
12:45 Time announcements.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—The Musical Groceryman.
5:05 Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 Stampers Orchestra.
5:45 "Musical Cameo": Edward Jardon, tenor; string ensemble.
6:00 Mars Varieties; vocal duo; orchestra.
6:15 "The New Turkey and Its Market," Hugh Bechler for Dr. Julius Klein.
6:30 Miss Lee La May, "Baritonette."
6:45 Close Friends Club with "Bob" Emery.
7:00 Political talk.
7:05 Temperature; news; weather.
7:15 CBS, Limit Orchestra; Lillian Roth, guest-soloist; Frank Parker, tenor.
7:30 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Tony Wons; Renard Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 Short Story Club: sketch.
8:45 CBS, "Colonel Stoopnagle and Bud."
9:00 CBS, Make-Up Box Orchestra.
9:15 "Famous Artists of the Air."
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris"; Rita Gould, guest soloist; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
10:30 Cocoanut Grove Orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 Organ recital.
11:30 Jimmy Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.
1:00 CBS, Anthony Trini's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Dave Abrams's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, De Witt Orchestra.
5:30 "The Happy Repairmen."
5:45 CBS, Brooks and Ross, songs; Frank Westphal's Orchestra.
6:00 CBS, Current Events, H. V. Kaltenborn.
6:15 CBS, Don Bigelow's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Reis and Dunn, songs; Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra.
6:45 News and weather report.
7:00 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone.
7:15 Limerick Contest.
7:20 George Mahoney, "One-Man Band."
7:30 Navy Day Program: "The American Navy," Mayor Curley; United States Navy Band.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 The Masters Music Room: recorded symphony orchestra.
8:30 CBS, The Dictators; soloist.
8:45 Ford Hall Forum: "What Is Happening in China."
9:00 Mayfair Orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers, male quartet.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 Meyer Davis' Le Paradis Band.
10:30 CBS, Speech by Premier Pierre Laval before French Chamber of Commerce.
11:00 CBS, Enric Madriguera's Cuban Orchestra.
11:15 Time; news; weather.
11:30 CBS, "Red" Nichols and his orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—"Etchings in Music."
5:30 Broadcast to the Fishermen at Sea.
5:45 Fred Gilbert and his guitar.
6:00 Evening Musicale.
6:15 Phil Saltman, popular pianist.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Wright Shoe Band.
6:50 Twilight Musicale.
7:15 Time announcement.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Gretchen McMullen.
10:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cindy and Sam."
10:45 a. m.—WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—Dialogue program.
2:00 p. m.—Edison Friendly Kitchen.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, Roosevelt Memorial Program: addresses, Gov. Roosevelt, Mayor Walker, Hon. Alfred E. Smith.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—Studio music.

WBZ

7:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 a. m.—Edward McHugh, baritone.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes in Person.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Program from North German Lloyd liner Stuttgart.
2:00 p. m.—University Extension Course.
2:15 p. m.—Hal Kane's Orchestra.
2:45 p. m.—NBC, Youth Matinee.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Music in the Air: piano lessons.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Syncopaters Orchestra.
4:15 p. m.—Studio period.
4:45 p. m.—Twilight Melodies.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS, Novelty Trio.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Variety Four.
1:15 p. m.—Boston Infogmation Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—The Yankee Singers.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—Le Paradis Band.
1:15 p. m.—CBS, Hotel Taft Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Savoy Plaza Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news; news.
3:00 p. m.—Romancers Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—The Rhythm Band.
4:30 p. m.—At the Console.

Listen to the
Musical Dominos
tonight
WJZ and WBZ
9:30
"Sweeten it with Domino"

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Daisy L. Mitchell, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Lillie M. Godfrey, Brattleboro, Vt.
Mrs. Florilla Avery, Hanover, N. H.
Mrs. Martha A. Slayton, Lebanon, N. H.
Marion Bandman, Yorktown Heights, N. Y.
Mrs. Nannie Ines Brown, Balboa, Canal Zone
Mrs. Anna Howe, New York, N. Y.
Walter G. Brown, Balboa, Canal Zone
Mrs. Helen Emanoosky, Long Island City, N. Y.
Mrs. V. Wolk, Long Island City, N. Y.
Edwin Emanoosky, Long Island City, N. Y.
Stanley Mack, Long Island City, N. Y.
Emil J. Emanoosky, Long Island City, N. Y.
Alice Chamberlain, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Aurie Dagwell Weil, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Nathan H. Weil, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
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Earl Tuhey, Daleville, Ind.
Earl Franklin Tuhey, Daleville, Ind.
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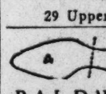

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DAILY FEATURES

"I Record Only the Sunny Hours"

Traffic Halts
(Chicago Tribune)

WHERE Michigan Boulevard runs into Lincoln Park, and Chicago hundreds of autos go speeding north and south at no one knows who's bidding, traffic was brought to an abrupt halt at 11:55 a. m. yesterday.

Not a policeman; not a red light. The lake sparkled on the east and mothers and nursemaids placidly wheeled babies along the sunny walk on the west. Every one was at peace except one mother—who was trying to cross the throbbing boulevard.

The drumming traffic suddenly stopped with a squeal of brakes. Chauffeurs stared, drivers smiled, and bus passengers stood up to see what was going on.

A mother goose and her five little goslings waddled across the boulevard.

Do You Know That—

Seven states in the United States permit girls to marry at the age of 12?

Thistles are being cultivated near Lyons, France, for making artificial silk?

World air transportation in 1921 showed 4,300,000 miles flown, while in 1930 the total was 70,500,000 miles?

A Word a Day

Subterfuge

Pronounced *sub'-ter-fuje*, with first *u* short, *e* as in *maker*, second *u* long.

We use this word to designate an evasion, an artifice to escape censure, a device or plan by which one endeavors to cover up an act.

The derivation is from the Latin *subterfugere*, "to escape secretly," compounded of *subter*, "under, secretly," and *fugere*, "to flee."

Among the synonyms we note: "artifice," a general term applied to an ingenious, artful, or elaborate device or trick; "maneuver," hinting of adroit or dexterous management; "stratagem," applied to a well-worked-out scheme to entrap or circumvent; "ruse," a trick to divert attention from one's real purpose; "finesse," which suggests nicety and subtlety of execution. "Subterfuge," however, hints of recourse to some shelter or screen to avoid being found out.

Example: "He said, as a subterfuge, that the house was not inhabited."

Notes and Queries

Efface, Effectual—First *e* short, *eh-face'*, *eh-fek'-tu-al* (long *u*, the syllable being *tyou*, not *choo*).

Peremptory—Accent preferably on first syllable, *per'-emp-to-ry*.

A Quotation for Today

ONE staff aids a traveler, but a bundle of staves is a heavy burden.
—SPURGEON.

All Nature

Maples
(Genus—Acer)

Where: Chiefly in temperate regions.

Distinguishing features: Silver, sugar and red maples constitute the most common varieties. Distinguishing them by their leaves, we find the leaf of the silver maple is deeply cut and the under side silvery white, especially noticeable when placed in water. Sugar maple has a leaf usually with five main points, the under side green, turning to a beautiful yellow, orange or red in the fall. Red maple has a leaf containing three main points, the sinuses or hollows pointed, the under side of the leaf white, the stem red. Not only do these leaves turn brilliant red in the autumn, but in the spring the first leaves and blossoms are red as well as the stems of the leaf and twigs.

When autumn woodlands show their bursts of color the maples play a principal rôle. Arrayed in gorgeous cloaks of crimson and gold, with pumpkin color spattered about, the maples look like true splotches from the brush and palette of J. Frost, woodland painter and decorator; but as a matter of fact just how much influence is exerted by the frost?

Bio-chemists have found that frost plays only a small part and that if it were quite late the trees would still turn in their time, though the colors are most brilliant where bright days and abrupt seasonal changes go hand in hand as they do in New England and eastern Canada.

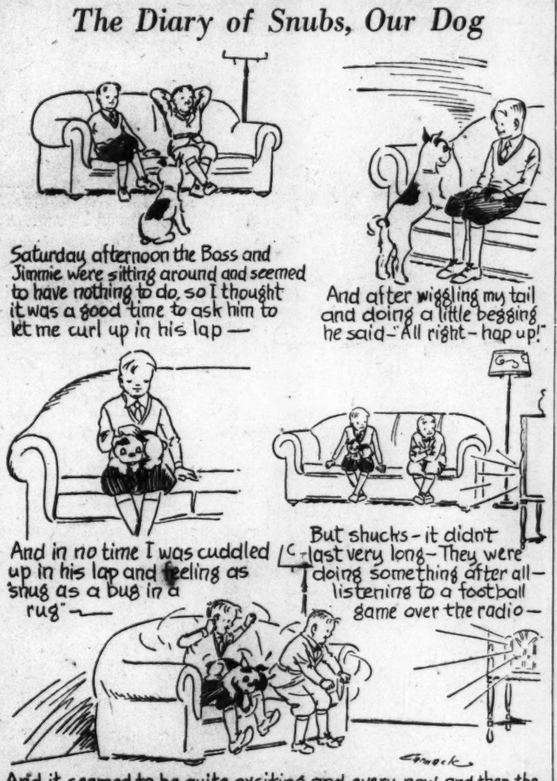
The green coloring matter in plants — chlorophyll — undergoes a change, say the chemists, and instead of helping to convert water from the soil and carbon dioxide from the air into substances necessary to growth, it fades and decomposes, allowing the yellow which has always been present in smaller quantities to show. Red is the result of sugar and tannin reacting in the presence of the fading chlorophyll, and is a new compound formed under changed conditions. Orange is a blending of the two colors of red and yellow. Brown results from several different origins. If the turning process is slow enough, the beautiful golden browns of some of the beeches result.

Several different names are recorded for the sugar maple and these are due to the quality of the wood. Some know it as the hard or rock maple because of its rocklike nature, others call it bird's-eye maple because of the peculiar grain. All the maples make excellent shade trees, for they have dense foliage, attractive shapes and brilliant autumn colors.

Review

1. How may the silver maple, the sugar maple, and the red maple be distinguished by their leaves?
2. How do the leaves take on brilliant colors in the fall?
3. Which maple is sometimes called "bird's-eye maple"?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Saturday afternoon the Boss and Jimmie were sitting around and seemed to have nothing to do, so I thought it was a good time to ask him to let me curl up in his lap—
And after wiggling my tail and doing a little begging he said—"All right—hop up!"
And in no time I was cuddled up in his lap and feeling as snug as a bug in a rug—
But shucks—it didn't last very long—They were doing something after all—listening to a football game over the radio—
And it seemed to be quite exciting and every now and then the Boss would begin to fidget and I'd have an awful time staying cuddled up—

Brevities

Humorist: According to a manufacturer of musical instruments, wood for making violins is kept for 20 years. The trouble is that it is then used for making violins.

Los Angeles Times: Billboards in rural sections aren't illuminated, but those who hunger for advertising after dark can turn on the radio.

Louisville Times: Nothing in this world has put so many men on their feet as the alarm clock.

Brooklyn Times: Maybe they are called peanut politicians because they improve with roasting.

Detroit News: "I haven't been any happier with plenty of money," says Mr. Dreiser, "than I was when I didn't know where the next month's rent was coming from." But, oh, the difference to the landlady.

San Francisco Chronicle: But isn't it rather childish to sell Russia a peanut roaster and then howl because she sells roasted peanuts?

In Lighter Vein

One at a Time

"Dear, before we were married you promised me dozens of servants."

"We've had them, but, of course, not all at once."

A Greeting for All

Calabash was seated in his office when the phone rang.

"Hello, is this Mr. Calabash?" came the voice over the wire.

"Yes," replied Mr. Calabash. "Who is this?"

"This is Johnson, Johnson, Johnson & Johnson, lawyers."

"'Oh, good morning, good morning, good morning, good morning.'"
—*Pathfinder.*

Favorable Winds

"The train is early today."

"Yes, we had the wind behind us."
—*Die Woche im Bild* (Olten).

What They Say

A Comparison

"Everybody thinks these are bad days. Well, we wouldn't want to trade them for 1918."—*Elliot Wadsworth.*

Says Rogers

"We're the first nation in the history of the world to start to the poorhouse in an automobile."—*Will Rogers.*

A Bad Road

"Criticism is a bad road to travel toward friendship."—*Sir Harry Armstrong.*

More Humor

"The world does not need more knowledge as much as it needs more humor."—*Bruce Barton.*

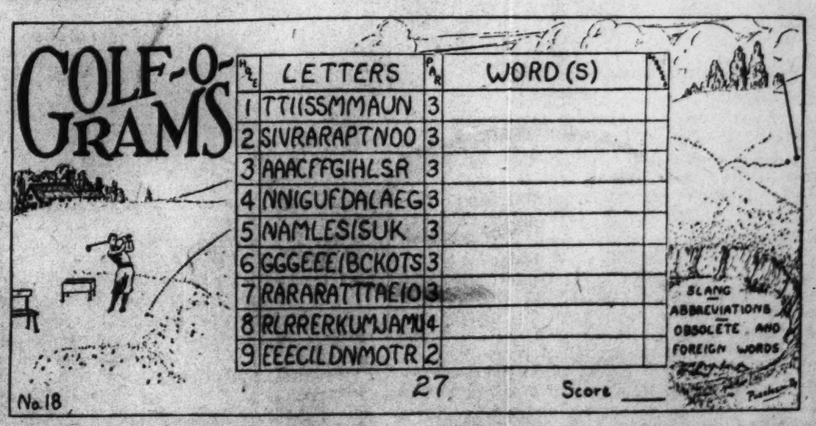
Definition

"A frozen asset is just a banker's mistake."—*Will Rogers.*

Golf-O-Grams

No. 16
(Published Oct. 12, 1931)
Winner:
E. R. GOPHILE, Boston, Mass.

Hole	Letter	Par	Word(s)	Strokes
1.	AITRFCOYSSTA	2	Satisfactory	1
2.	BEPATRKLUZIS	3	Baptize Lurks	2
3.	MRCYLFOIPE	3	Clypiform	1
4.	MENEREVENU	2	Neume Never	2
5.	OSEIRRDAPTLI	3	Rigid Falters	2
6.	YSINAEEPORH	3	Ephyra Eosin	2
7.	OUUGBHIRS	3	Guhr Guibs	2
8.	AEUPPPTTT	3	Tappet Put	2
9.	SOHOMZEERIT	4	Isomer Lotise	2
		26		16



RULES: The letters shown for each hole are to be used in forming words, which should be written in the designated spaces. Each word counts as a stroke, and each letter left over counts as a stroke.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest score and list of words will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Making Peace in Manchuria

TO DUB the League of Nations' request to Japan an ultimatum will not help the Japanese to accept it. In fact, it is one of a series of requests which have been made both to China and Japan. Japan is requested to withdraw her troops back to the treaty zone in South Manchuria by November 16.

In the circumstances of the two nations, actual war was unlikely from the start. Japan has steadily denied that she is anxious to obtain more territory, and the reluctance of Japanese to migrate to Manchuria somewhat supports this contention. Tokyo does not wish to set up a Japanese Government in Manchuria; she does desire a more friendly Chinese régime there. To many it will seem that her means are poorly suited to her ends. But she has been up against a baffling game of shuttlecock in Nanking and Mukden.

Such a situation puts the Manchurian affair in a category difficult of appreciation by those Westerners who are used to clearly defined procedures. In view of China's disunity, it hardly comes within the category of war, in spite of its warlike atmosphere and Japan's use of airplanes and bombs. Nor, if the asserted absence of land-grabbing aspirations be accepted, does Japan's action look like the familiar type of colonial aggression in which most nations have indulged.

On the one side is a militarily strong government exercising coercion with the view of persuading a definite settlement of outstanding issues. On the other is an ineffective government which has expressed hostility by invisible ripostes, such as a commercial boycott and the like. Neither action violates the letter of Article I of the Kellogg pact which bans war as an instrument of national policy. Yet both are violations of the spirit of Article II, which pledges the settlement of disputes by peaceful means.

A recommendation to carry out Article II of the Kellogg pact is the most sensible way out of the impasse. In effect this is what the League has now done. If China will now set a time on which negotiations could start, say November 17, Japan could not very well offer serious objections to a withdrawal to the treaty zone by November 16. True, the withdrawal would leave exposed all the Japanese in China who have not so far sought safety in the coast cities.

But this is one of the risks which must be taken in the interests of international peace. Secretary Stimson took the same course in his recent policy toward Nicaragua. He stated that he could give American citizens protection only if they came in from the interior and assembled at the coast cities.

Whether or not the Chinese will negotiate before November 16 is another matter. Seldom has the political situation in the Chinese Republic been more fluid. With Manchuria all upset, the Government in Nanking is also apparently on the verge of transformation, as a result of the Canton-Nanking negotiations. If the new occupant of the vacant Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking should be Eugene Chen, at present acting in that capacity for the Canton Government, Sino-Japanese negotiations would in all probability begin quickly, as Mr. Chen has already placed a good deal of responsibility for the Manchurian trouble upon "the anti-Japanese policy of Chiang Kai-shek."

If China does negotiate, Japan is likely to assume that the "big-stick" methods of her generals have been justified in the end, though requiring apologies in the beginning. This would be a mistake. Against any extension of her influence in Manchuria, Japan must balance not only tangible losses from China's boycott, but a certain contraction in world good will toward her, due to her frank use of force. Japan should consider that fact before she further increases an adverse "balance of opinion" by continued rejection of the League proposal.

The day has passed when a nation, under whatever provocation, can take up arms without making some accounting to the world. World opinion has now expressed itself. It is to be hoped that Japan will realize that she has got to live in the world as well as in Asia and heed it.

Extravagance in Arms

A GROUP of British leaders of thought have issued a manifesto which ably puts a point that must surely have puzzled the man in the street. What is true of Great Britain is, of course, even more true of many other countries, and in fact has almost world-wide application.

If, say the manifestants, the financial situation is as unsatisfactory as it is represented to be, why are not the politicians in agreement on proposing a drastic reduction in expenditure on armaments? It is shown that, allowing for change in prices, as much is being spent on arms as before the war, when the preparations for the impending conflict were at their height. In some cases, it might have been added, the expenditure is greater today than it was then. Yet we profess to have abandoned warfare, and it would therefore appear that these sums are illogically, wastefully, and indeed dangerously employed.

Apart from the obvious contradiction between profession and practice, the immediate argument is that in the present financial situation, when nations are called upon to reduce their budgets, they cannot afford to indulge in huge armaments. If it is admitted that they were necessary in 1913, they were a luxury in 1930, and they are now an extravagance beyond the national resources.

If an ordinary household, faced by poverty, and menaced by beggary, were to engage a staff of private policemen to preserve it from the depredations of neighbors who have no hostile intentions and who would, at any rate, be prevented from executing them by the ordinary processes of law, such medieval folly would appear to be ludicrous. It is no less ludicrous when it is practiced on a national scale.

It is generally accepted that there is a need for the reduction of governmental expenditures. Surely if any nation is to choose between a reduction of armaments and a reduction of fees, salaries, wages and social benefits, no sensible man would insist on retaining armaments. Shall there be smaller battleships or greater income taxes? More guns or more homes? Shall soldiers or teachers be discharged? It seems incredible that these questions can be answered in any other way than they would be answered by the advocate of disarmament.

There is, therefore, a call for a reduction of at least 25 per cent in the expenditure on armaments. Does that seem too much? It seems, on the contrary, too little. If there is need for drastic economy, it is on armaments that we should begin. For, as Viscount Cecil has pointed out, the reduction of expenditure on armaments will not only save money, but, by increasing confidence and coöperation among nations, will tend to restore the prosperity which is now sadly lacking. There are economies which may prove unprofitable, but here is an economy that is doubly profitable.

Good News for Radio Listeners

A LARGE southern business concern recently contracted with a broadcasting company for a weekly radio program which will be entirely free from advertising. The only reference to the firm's product during the broadcast will be an invitation to the audience to read its advertising message in the daily newspapers. Another nationally known concern, and a prominent advertiser "on the air," has just inaugurated a series of programs which also will be devoid of advertising.

The significance of these gestures is that some advertisers have seen the handwriting on the wall for commercial advertising on radio programs. The growing protest on the part of the radio public against the too-obvious commercializing of programs has reached proportions that are a source of serious concern to program directors and artists. Owners and operators of radio stations are not so sensitive to this reaction because the eagerness of many commercial interests to publicize their products or services to vast audiences has enabled the broadcasting companies to increase their rates to a point that makes this one of the most expensive forms of advertising.

There is evidence enough to indicate that many radio advertisers seem to have forgotten the value of good taste in their exploitation of a new medium which, if it is a legitimate medium for direct advertising, is so only under very restricted conditions. What would be thought if newspaper editorial and feature columns were punctuated with advertisements suddenly checking one's enjoyment of interest in his reading by interpolating a few lines laudatory of socks, toothpaste, or what not? Newspapers learned by long experience that this was not appreciated by readers. But it is exactly what is being done in much of America's radio entertainment; and the incongruity is often so startling that one hurriedly turns the dial hoping to find some program on which the artistic and emotional pleasures engendered by good music are not shocked by a commercial appeal following on the heels of some precious classic.

The public is under a great obligation to a few radio advertisers who have sponsored worth-while programs that provide the highest and most enjoyable type of radio entertainment. The degree of pleasure derived from such programs is lessened in proportion to the amount of advertising talk injected into the broadcasting period. The only advertising "on the air" that will be permanently resultful is that which—among other things, at least—builds good will. It is encouraging to note that among advertisers and professional advertising men and women there is a growing acknowledgment of the rights of radio audiences.

Should the Talkies Stop Talking?

TWO of the most accomplished cinema producers in Europe, one English and the other French, have decided that the talkies talk too much. The Englishman, Mr. Alfred Hitchcock, has therefore partially returned to the technique of the days before the Warner Brothers made cinema history by causing Mr. Jolson to wail out from a thousand screens the lugubrious melodies of "Sonny Boy." With a view to "cutting the cackle," Mr. Hitchcock's latest picture, "Rich and Strange," actually contains thirty subtitles. M. René Clair, the producer of "Sous les Toits de Paris," is tackling the problem from another angle. Dispensing with words altogether, he is said to be experimenting with a film farce in which the sound commentary will be music, not speech.

The objection to talk on the screen is at once commercial and artistic. By setting up the barrier of language the talkies destroy the old international appeal of the screen. Speech also tends to arrest action, for when people talk they do not usually move about very freely. This deprives the moving picture of what many consider to be its crowning asset, its ability, that is, to show vigorous and exhilarating action. And with the opinion of Messrs. Hitchcock and Clair cinema goers appear to agree. At any rate, during the last twelve months the attendance at British picture houses is said to have diminished by 30 per cent.

Perhaps M. Clair has found the true solution to the cinema's difficulties. Sound, if not talk, does enrich the film's meaning. The pleasing noises accompanying the Mickey Mouse cartoons, the whistling episode in Chaplin's "City Lights," sharpen the comic point of these entertainments without in the least detracting from their universal intelligibility. The patter of raindrops or the hoot of a motor horn is the same in all languages; the bark of a dog conveys its meaning in all lands from China to Peru. The day may come when people will go, not to the "talkies," but to the "noisies."

Art for Astonishment's Sake

RARE is the large art exhibition which does not contain several paintings that, according to lay notions, were designed to shock the man in the street and his wife. Often these paintings achieve their apparent primary intent—to attract attention to the artist. Sometimes, as in the Carnegie International Exhibition, recently opened in Pittsburgh, they are even given big prizes by juries of award made up exclusively of painters.

The great majority of artists agree with the lay viewpoint that art's first concern is to reveal beauty. They agree that a genius may discover beauty for us in a subject that ordinarily seems ugly, and most of them deny that ugliness unredeemed by the interpretation of vision has any place in art. So one unhappy result of the Carnegie award will be its reflection upon the whole artistic viewpoint, by inference. Some people may take the judgment of six men as representative of American painting endeavor as a whole, whereas it is really indicative of a small radical minority of artistic opinion in the United States.

The assumption is that the Pittsburgh judges chose "Suicide in Costume" because of its technical merit. They were disturbed not at all by the gruesome triteness of the subject. They might explain that the subject didn't matter so much as the way the subject was treated, and point out where the painter has solved abstruse problems in foreshortening, in the balance of pictorial elements, in harmonizing his tonalities. The more they explained, the more they would emphasize the difference between an art-for-art's-sake viewpoint and that of the layman in art.

This brings us plump up against an ancient argument between those who maintain that art is sufficient to itself and those who believe that art is, as Ruskin maintained, subordinate to—and at the service of—human life. Whistler and Ruskin had an historical argument over the point at issue. Legally that argument was settled by the award to Whistler of one farthing's damages in the libel suit he brought against Ruskin. Actually the argument has never been settled and never will be, probably, so long as disputants continue to argue from different premises. The two camps must first concur in an answer to the question, "What is art?" To add to the complications of an argument that has lasted for centuries, there rises occasionally an artist who is also a humanist, with the two qualities in balance, and you have a Rembrandt.

In the present award, may not lack of balance between a special painter's viewpoint and the more nearly universal instinct of the man in the street account for the distaste which many persons are expressing toward the very work that six practicing painters have chosen for the highest award? Adding to this weight of adverse opinion is the fact that this picture devotes itself to a defeatist theme in these times when most people are trying to eliminate defeatism from their thought in order to help bring in a return of a public state of healthy confidence in the future.

When the Airship Gets Its Growth

WHAT a vista is in prospect for the star gazer of the future! Ships of the air two or three times the size of the U. S. S. Akron are forecast by Lieutenant-Commander Rosendahl—ships so large that they will require baby blimps for buttons and a supply of helium gas sufficient to float an apartment house.

Expressing a belief that the dirigible of today is a mere infant, Commander Rosendahl predicts that maturity will give it proportions not to be sneezed at even by a Jules Verne. Much of the increase in growth he expects will take place at the belt line, but whether the future dirigible is to have the general appearance of a glorified frankfurter or an inflated Edam cheese, a flock of them is likely to cause at least a partial eclipse of the sun during their periods of migration.

A dirigible capable of disposing of fifteen to eighteen million cubic feet of helium gas at one meal is likely to exhibit physical proportions that will make it no mean playmate for some of the frisky little asteroids that have been playing with the astronomers ever since the first spyglass was invented. When the day of a multiplicity of these aerial monsters finally arrives, astronomers may find the skies so cluttered up with foreign objects that they will appeal to the League of Nations to obtain an occasional few hours of "free sky." In the meanwhile dirigible builders may get a few ideas from the balloon sleeves of the "gay nineties," which are said to be coming back bigger and balloonier than ever.

Editorial Notes

"Few small birds," says a writer in Bird Notes and News, "can keep ahead of a car for any length of time if it is going forty miles an hour or more." The statement is not made as an interesting example of relative speeds, but as an appeal to motorists to take thought of the birds when driving through wooded country. Such thought, if exercised by all drivers, would nowadays save more birds to the woods than many realize.

The Chicago district builds more railroad cars than any other district in the world, which should make Chicago famous also for its rolling-stock yards.

Shawnee County, Kansas, reports 6172 horses on farms and only 325 tractors, showing that in some places "horsepower" still carries its original meaning.

"The Righteousness of the Righteous"

PARMELEE was a shrewd man . . . he made no secret of the fact; his friends confirmed it; many of his business associates regretted it.

"Never accept the first price offered, you can always do better," was his policy, and consequently he drove hard bargains. When business began to fall off, Parmelee was even keener on getting low prices both for his firm and for his private and domestic purchases. He counted his profits by what he saved as much as by what he made, which, under legitimate circumstances, is a business virtue.

"John," said his wife one morning, "we really must have the roof reshingled; there's an ugly stain on the kitchen ceiling, and in several other places it looks as if the damp is coming through."

"All right, my dear. I'll see Evans today and get a price from him."

"Yes, do please. Evans always does a good job. Don't beat him down, John, I don't suppose he has too much work these days." How well she knew her husband!

"You just leave that to me. Business is business. If he wants the job badly enough, he'll give me a good price." And with that he went out.

On arrival at his office he 'phoned Evans, the young building contractor who had done work for him for several years.

"Hello, Evans. This is Parmelee. I want the roof of my house reshingled. Run round as soon as you can and have a look at it, then let me have an estimate of the cost, will you? . . . Thanks; of course with material and labor costs away down, I'll expect a good price."

Then he telephoned two other contractors and asked them to submit estimates for the same work.

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Three days later he telephoned Evans again. "Now listen, Evans, I want you to have the job, but you're $20 and more higher than two other men who have figured on it. Do it for $130 and you can have the job."

For a few seconds there was silence, then Evans said: "Mr. Parmelee, if I did the work at your price there would be no profit in it for me. I don't think I would even cover my overhead."

"In that case," replied Parmelee, "you have missed a trick in management. If these other fellows can do it at that price, then so can you. Everybody's got to come down these days, you know."

Again brief silence; then, "Very well, Mr. Parmelee, I don't want to lose your patronage. I'll do it for $130 even though I'll make nothing on it."

Parmelee rubbed his hands with satisfaction. Once more he had saved money by getting a lower price.

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"I'm glad you gave the work to Mr. Evans," said his wife the next day, when her husband returned from the office. "He is so reliable and painstaking. He creates confidence."

"Ah, yes . . . er . . . I did a good stroke of business with Evans. He wanted to charge $155 for the job, but I made him take it at $130. I could have got it done for that by another man whom I asked to bid on the job."

Mrs. Parmelee made no reply, but went about her work with a smile on her face . . . something he could not understand and which made him feel uncomfortable. Yes, she too had her little joke . . . but it would keep.

Later in the evening she said: "I bought some new sheets today, dear, and much cheaper than what we have been buying in the past, and just as good."

John Parmelee was reading the evening paper, and murmured, "H'm . . . good work . . . yes, every little saving counts these days." Then suddenly he threw aside the paper: "Huh? what did you say? . . . You didn't buy Pequill sheets!"

"Yes, that's it, dear. Why should I, when I could get Twillnet sheets cheaper; and I'm sure they're just as good, dear."

Parmelee was excited . . . he was annoyed . . . he shouted . . . "Oh, but listen, woman; don't you know I've a thousand shares of Pequill stock? Don't you know that Twillnet sheets are cutting into the market and forcing down the price of Pequill stock . . . and our dividends? If we don't support our own business, who will, I ask you? Here's this Twillnet concern cutting wages and doing all kinds of rotten business to force down the price of good sheeting and other cotton goods, and you . . . you above all people . . . buy their stuff!"

He did not see the triumphant look in his wife's face as she turned away. She didn't intend that he should, but she knew that he was getting his first lesson and that a change of point of view was on the way. All she said, however, was: "I never thought of that, dear. Why, of course, that's right, isn't it. We *must* support sound business, even if we have to pay a little higher price. I won't buy any more Twillnet sheets; I promise you."

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The following evening, Melvin, their son, came home from business, hung up his hat, washed his hands, and came to the dinner table without having uttered a single word of greeting to his parents.

He stared at the table morosely. "What's the matter, dear?" asked the anxious mother, while his father looked concerned and troubled.

"They've cut my salary, Mom."

"Cut your salary!" shouted his father: "Cut your salary when you've been due for a substantial rise for the past twelve months! Why, this is ridiculous!"

Melvin laughed bitterly. "A lot of ice that argument will cut with them. The boss told me it was because they were pleased with my work that they were keeping me on, as they could get others to do it for less."

"But they've just got that big Chicago contract which will keep them busy all the winter," exclaimed Mr. Parmelee.

"That's just it," retorted Melvin. "They accepted it at a price which cuts out the profit, unless they cut salaries and wages all down the line . . . and so they are insuring their profit by doing just that; see?"

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The next day was Sunday. Mr. Parmelee and Melvin were very subdued; only Mrs. Parmelee was happy and cheerful . . . a gesture that neither her husband nor son could understand. As they sat in church, Parmelee was more engrossed in his son's experience than he was in the reading from the platform. But suddenly he was startled by the words which were being read: "Woe unto them that . . . take away the righteousness of the righteous from him." Then he shriveled into himself. His eyes were opened: Who was he to condemn his son's employers for taking contracts at less than a fair margin of profit, compelling them to cut salaries and wages in order to make a profit and satisfy stockholders, when he himself was doing the same thing by trying to make other people violate the ethics of sound competition . . . business righteousness . . . by accepting work without profit? What about Evans? And when the shoe was on the other foot, how he resented it as in the case of Pequill! What a double-faced attitude to adopt! He took a sidewise glance at his wife. She sat, serene and happy, listening to the lesson. Then he knew that she had seen this clearly all the time.

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Two weeks later George Evans, the young contractor, was opening his morning mail; from one envelope he drew a check for $155. It was accompanied by a short note:

Dear Evans:

Your original price for the roofing job on my house was $155. Here is a check for this amount. You did a good job. Thank you. Next time you are asked to take a job at a price that would not allow you a fair profit, refuse it. Injustice to one's own business is as great a wrong as is injustice to another. Sincerely,

JOHN PARMELEE.

A. J. P.

Notes From Athens

Telephones Improved — THE installation of an automatic telephone system is one of the outstanding developments in Athens this year. The inauguration of the center of the new telephone company was greeted by the population with great relief. Great delays were experienced with the old system. It was not unusual for a subscriber to lose half an hour or so before a response to his call could be obtained. The installation of the automatic telephone cables was inaugurated a year ago by a German company, and so far about 3000 subscribers have been provided with the new numbers, and further plans are being pushed forward to complete the work by laying underground cables.

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Corfu's New Museum — Among the several new museums which have been established in Greece in recent years, that at Corfu is considered very important. This museum is housed in the palace which was built and used as the headquarters of the British High Commissioner when the island was still under British rule. The new museum contains many archæological finds discovered on the island itself, and of Chinese and Japanese art a very beautiful collection comprising 8000 articles. The museum also possesses a permanent exhibition of Corfiote popular arts, and of the personal souvenirs of King George of Greece, by whom the island was a much-appreciated summer resort.

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Maritime Instruction — According to a governmental decree issued recently, a society called the Hellenic Maritime Union has been organized for the purpose of giving the people maritime education by organizing special classes in schools, establishing libraries and museums for this purpose, organizing fishing groups and offering prizes. The general assembly of the union has elected Eleutherios Venizelos, the Prime Minister, and Paul Coundouriotis, former President of the Republic, as honorary presidents.

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Air Lines Cross Greece — The establishment of an Air Ministry and the measures which have been taken by the ministry for the creation of good airports in Greece have induced several international lines to pass through this country as a very important link between the West and the East. The recent suppression of the concessions granted to the Aero-Espresso and the Air-Orient companies has opened the way to contracting favorable conventions with foreign air societies using Greece as a relay station. The duties to be collected from these companies will amount to $134,000, and this sum is considered sufficient to cover the service of the loan which was lately contracted for the purpose of developing civil aviation in Greece. Seventeen international air lines pass through this country.

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Art Lover Offers Gift — Sir Harold Bowden, a great lover of Greece and Greek art, has offered $2000 to the Greek Government for the purpose of buying works of art for Greek museums. M. Demetrius Caclamanos, the Greek Minister in London, has been commissioned to purchase with the money copies issued by museums and picture galleries of masterpieces which are today in the possession of various museums and in private collections.

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Insurance Fund Planned — Under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce at Athens, a plan to provide for the establishment of an insurance fund for people engaged in commerce has been prepared and submitted to the ministry concerned. Under the terms of the project, all merchants who pay an income tax above 2000 drachmas ($26) will be obliged to adhere to the rules of the organization; and those paying an income tax below 2000 drachmas will be given freedom of choice regarding membership. Industrialists, professional classes, bankers, insurance agents and exchange brokers will also be given the opportunity to volunteer their coöperation. The aim of the fund will be to secure help for the members of the organization in times of special need.

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Mt. Olympus To Be Filmed — An excursion has been undertaken by a French artist to film the highest peak of the hallowed mountain of Olympus and its surroundings, as well as many Greek landscapes and places of artistic and historic interest. One of the most interesting sections of the film will be the part showing Renan on the Acropolis reciting his famous prayer addressed to the Parthenon. More than two years ago a party of Greek excursionists succeeded in reaching this high peak and taking photographs of it.

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Women Plan Workers' Club — A group of American women, representing the International Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, arrived in Athens at the end of August with the object of organizing an association of the Greek working women and bringing it into membership with their federation. In explaining their purpose, they said that their idea was to bring Greek women engaged in business into contact with business women in other parts of the wor